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USSR GENEVA NEGOTIATING TEAM MEMBERS ANNOUNCED

PM261557 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 27 Jan 85 p 3

[TASS report: "On the Soviet-American Negotiations"]

[Text] The USSR and United States have agreed that talks on nuclear and space armaments will begin on 12 March 1985 in Geneva (Switzerland).

The USSR delegation will be headed by Ambassador V.P. Karpov, who will at the same time represent the Soviet side in one of the groups at the talks; in the two other groups the Soviet side will be represented by Ambassador Yu.A. Kvitsinsiy and Ambassador A.A. Obukhov.

The U.S. delegation will be headed by Ambassador M. Kampelman who at the same time will represent the U.S. side in one of the groups at the talks; in the other two groups, the U.S. side will be represented by Ambassadors J. Tower and M. Glitman.

LOMEYKO HOLDS PRESS BRIEFING ON GENEVA TALKS

LD261647 Moscow TASS in English 1604 GMT 26 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow January 26 TASS -- Vladimir Lomeyko, head of the Press Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, held a briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists here today in connection with the understanding reached between the USSR and the USA to the effect that the Soviet-U.S. negotiations on nuclear and space arms will start on March 12, 1985, in Geneva.

Lomeyko announced the composition of the delegations of the USSR and the United States and answered journalists' questions.

Answering questions from journalists, Vladimir Lomeyko, head of the Press Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, stressed that the success of the Geneva talks -- and the Soviet delegation look forward to success -- will depend on the extent to which both sides will follow the accords on the subject matter and aims of the talks. The Soviet delegation, according to the Foreign Ministry spokesman, will guide themselves by the accord on the subject matter and iams of the talks that was reached by Andrey Gromyky and George Shultz at their meeting. That accord, as everyone knows, envisions that the subject matter of the talks will be a complex of questions bearing on space and nuclear weapons -- the latter both strategic and medium-range -- and that all those questions will be examined and resolved in their interrelationship.

The purpose of the talks will be to reach agreements to prevent the arms race in space and to end it on earth, to limit and reduce nuclear armaments and to strengthen strategic stability.

Vladimir Lomeyko stressed that, as a meeting of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee had pointed out after the meeting of Andrey Gromyko and George Shultz, only strict observance of the achieved accord in all its parts during the forthcoming talks can ensure real progress towards ending the arms race, removing the threat of nuclear war and eventual elimination of nuclear weapons. As for the position of the Soviet side, Vladimir Lomeyko continued, we stand for the talks to be businesslike, for the approach to them to be serious and for neither side trying to achieve any advantage in violation of the principle of equality and equal security. We stand for making progress towards a mutually acceptable solution and the preparation of relevant agreements.

Answering the question as to what will happen if the American side continues to deploy Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Europe, Vladimir Lomeyko quoted Andrey Gromyko as saying that the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe would jeopardize the Geneva talks. The U.S. side has been warned about it in a most serious manner. We hope that it will take this warning in all seriousness, Lomeyko said.

It is often claimed in the United States that space weapons have a defensive character. These claims Vladimir Lomyeko said, are far-fetched and intended to mislead the world public. These weapons are offensive and that plan as a whole is openly aggressive. The development of a ramified missile system in space would undermine strategic parity and cause another wave of the arms race.

REAGAN 'ODD' STATEMENT ON USSR ARMS STANCE NOTED

LD271712 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1440 GMT 27 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow, 27 Jan (TASS) -- TASS political observer Sergey Kulik writes:

President Ronald Reagan has made a statement which can be called odd at least. Giving an interview to representatives of seven American independent radio companies, the White House leader, touching upon the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space weapons in Geneva, maintained: "This is the first time, as I remember, that the Soviet Union itself openly says that it wants to reduce the number of arms, and even repeats what we have said, namely that the Russians would like to liquidate nuclear arms in general"....

However, it is not out of place to recall that considerably earlier, immediately after the Great October Socialist Revolution, the USSR proposed to the world community the policy of peaceful coexistence and said:

"Disarmament is the ideal of socialism." As early as 1946, the Soviet Union proposed to ban forever the production and use of nuclear weapons and the destruction of their stocks. The world would be breathing more easily if Washington reacted in good time and positively to Moscow's constructive initiative and if the United States followed the USSR's example and pledged not to use nuclear arms first.

As for the present, one regretfully has to state that the peace-loving statements by the current U.S. Administration glaringly conflict with the avalanche of U.S. military preparations. In the first place, this applies to the so-called U.S. "research", which threatens militarization of space. Washington's plans undermine the basis of the process of limiting the arms race in a most serious way. Not only are they an obstacle on the path of any accords on limiting nuclear arms, but they also directly program the arms race.

Beginning the implementation of its "space wars" program, Washington has no intention at all of renouncing the programs, costing many billions, of building up all the component elements of its so-called strategic triad and ballistic missiles, which carry nuclear warheads first and foremost. IT is perfectly obvious that the real essence of the U.S. "initiatives" in the field of "strategic defense" consist not in strengthening, but in undermining strategic stability. The "reliable antimissile shield" they dream of in Washington is nothing more than an attempt to create the possibility for launching a nuclear strike with impunity, from the other side of this shield. Thus, the point is not in arms for defense against nuclear weapons, but in new arms to secure nuclear aggression.

It is not out of place to recall all this precisely at the present time when, following the announcement of the commencement date of the Soviet-U.S. talks, hopes are being expressed all over the world that effective measures will at long last be worked out in Geneva, directed at preventing the arms race in space and at halting it on earth. It is not deception of public opinion and of one's partner that ought to be the main aim of the talks -- we cannot reconcile ourselves to this kind of morality, stressed K.U. Chernenko, the Soviet leader -- but the search for mutually acceptable solutions which would correspond to the interests of peace. The change of working out such solutions should not be missed.

NOVOSTI COMMENTATORS VIEW GENEVA MEETING

AU251800 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 25 Jan 85 p 4

[NOVOSTI commentators Spartak Beglov and Vladimir Markov: "From a Soviet Point of View: Hopes and Fears After Geneva"]

[Text] Journalists who reported on the meeting between USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Andrey Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz calculated that both statesmen needed 15 working hours to achieve an agreement on the subject and aims of the forthcoming new bilateral negotiations on nuclear and space weapons. This confirms again the great importance and complexity of the problems discussed.

Now a green light has been given for new negotiations. This result alone is reason enough to assess the foreign ministers' meeting as important and useful. Of course, that is only the beginning. The negotiations themselves are still ahead. But both in Geneva and elsewhere, numerous observers stress the circumstance that within the framework of the achieved agreement the subject and the aims of the negotiations were mapped out very exactly and completely.

--First, they agreed that both space and nuclear weapons, including strategic and intermediate-range systems, will take a proper place in the negotiations.

--Second, very great importance is attached to the agreement to examine and solve all questions related to the above-mentioned weapons in their interconnections.

--Another point of the joint Soviet-U.S. declaration is extraordinarily important: Agreement was reached that the working out of efficient agreements must aim at both preventing the arms race in space and checking the arms race on earth.

In the present situation, this connection between the nonmilitarization of space and disarmament on earth is of decisive importance both for strengthening strategic stability and for reaching an agreement concerning the limitation and reduction of nuclear arsenals.

In view of this fact the international public can expect that if successful, the forthcoming renewed efforts of both powers for taking real disarmament measures will bring the world closer to fulfilling the biggest desire of all people -- the total elimination of nuclear weapons. Recently, important declarations by Moscow repeatedly referred to the Soviet Union's readiness to look for the most radical solutions in this field.

It should be recalled that the USSR, at whose initiative the way for new Soviet-U.S. negotiations has been paved, always stressed that its actions are based on the fact that the negotiations must be honest and businesslike.

The negotiations will not be easy, as there have already been repeated disturbances due to the persistent claims of certain U.S. circles for military superiority.

"The negotiations must be honest and businesslike and not aim to deceive the partner and the public -- we cannot accept such a morality. The main thing is to look for mutually acceptable solutions that would be in accordance with the interests of peace," Soviet Head of State Chernenko recently stated. This applies to a considerable extent to the question of preventing the arms race in space. It is no secret that certain U.S. circles try to force on mankind an era of "star wars." They are not quieting down and do not want to give up their plans. Should such military forces succeed in getting the upper hand on this question, an irreversible situation may develop that would most severely endanger peace.

PATH TO ARMS ACCORDS, REDUCTIONS VIEWED

PM251029 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 4, 18-21 Jan (Signed to Press 17 Jan 85) p 1

[Editorial: "Agreements Must Be Strictly Observed"]

[Excerpts] The flow of response to the meeting between A.A. Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR foreign minister, and U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz is proof of the enormous attention with which people everywhere followed the events in Geneva. They have not only followed the events but have also wished for the meeting to produce positive results. It is not difficult to understand these feelings -- the tense situation prevailing in the world creates universal concern, and it is no secret that the state of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States determines to a large extent the world's political climate. This is even more justified when we talk of whether the nuclear arms race, which is being imposed by the forces of imperialism, is to continue, or whether a step will be taken toward talks which aim not only at halting the buildup but even at starting the reduction of military arsenals.

As a result of efforts by the Soviet side, it was agreed in Geneva that it is impossible to examine the question of strategic arms and of medium-range nuclear weapons without including the question of preventing an arms race in space. Judging by the reaction of international, state, political, and public circles, there has been especially wide support for the decision to discuss the problem of the nonmilitarization of space. This shows how greatly the peoples and the majority of governments are concerned with the U.S. plans to prepare for "star wars."

Offensive "Defense"

U.S. objections to freezing the nuclear arsenals of both countries and introducing a moratorium on the development of space weapons are well known. Washington clearly wants, in parallel with the talks, to continue the arms race and also work in the sphere of developing some kind of space shield. This has been openly declared not only by President Reagan and Defense Secretary Weinberger, but also by Secretary of State Shultz, despite the fact that on his return to Washington he assured A.A. Gromyko that the U.S. Administration intends to honor the agrements undertaken in Geneva. Addressing Congress, Shultz requested appropriations for the new MX ICBM and for spece defense research estimated at $26 billion over a 5-year period.

The administration leaders have launched a public relations campaign to defend the idea of research work and emphasizing by all possible means the "humane" nature of a space defense whose purpose, as people in Washington declare, is to destroy not people but weapons, and which would supposedly help render missiles "useless and unnecessary."

But why pursue this goal and thus launch an arms race in a completely new sphere? Is it not possible to choose the direct path, straight to nuclear disarmament via a moratorium to be imposed from the start of the talks, as the Soviet Union has repeatedly proposed?

Washington describes as defensive its plan to develop a large-scale ABM system with space-based components. But here is a typical aspect: Under the space shield's protection, the Pentagon is striving to build up its first-strike missiles of all kinds -- the seventh Trident-class submarine with 24 missiles and 200 individually targetable nuclear warheads was launched only last week. "These are offensive weapons, and this entire plan, frankly speaking, is aggressive, and I repeat -- aggressive," A.A. Gromyko has stressed.

While advertising plans to prepare for "star wars," President Reagan is upholding the thesis that the United States intends to engage only in research work not prohibited by the provisions of the Soviet-U.S. treaty on the limitation of ABM systems and whose purpose is to determine the feasibility of creating such weapons systems at all. It is, nevertheless, typical that he does not -- and indeed cannot -- offer any assurances that such systems will never be deployed. It would actually be naive to believe that, having invested $26 billion in research, the U.S. military-industrial complex, all those "hawks" dreaming of military superiority and the destruction of communism, would give up the deployment of the latest weapons. And who can guarantee that, having developed a space shield with a palisade of strategic missiles sticking up behind it, the United States would not use this system to exert pressure on the USSR, engage in blackmail, and gain a dominant world position?

The Soviet Union resolutely rejects these American plans. Our country advocates that the forthcoming talks be businesslike and the approach to them serious, that the sides really adhere to the objectives set in Geneva without retreating from the principle of equality and identical security. The USSR is in favor of advancing toward peace, a mutually acceptable solution, and the preparation of the relevant accords. This applies to space, to strategic arms, and to medium-range nuclear weapons.

CEMA COUNTRIES' UNITY, COOPERATION STRESSED

PM271450 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 3 (Signed to Press 14 Jan 85) p 20

[V. Polyakov article: "An Inspiring Example of Unity and Mutual Assistance"]

[Text] Last year was marked by important events in the life of socialist countries. A special place among them is occupied by the CEMA countries' economic summit conference in Moscow.

It is already 7 months since the conference, but the interest shown in it by peoples from socialist states and the entire progressive world public has not diminished with the passage of time. This is due to the abiding significance of the decisions made there and the remarkable prospects for the development and deepening of CEMA countries' economic, scientific, and technical cooperation. The conference declaration demonstrated the CEMA countries' unity and cohesion and their cooperation and mutual assistance.

Cohesion and cooperation enable the CEMA countries to confidently develop their economy and ensure the growth of people's prosperity. While the developed capitalist countries have been in the grips of a harsh economic crisis for many years on end the CEMA countries -- thanks to cooperation and the development of socialist economic integration -- have been successfully implementing their plans for economic and social development and are drawing up long-term plans until the year 2000.

A Firm Foundation

The economic conference noted that the CEMA countries are enjoying faster industrial and social development on the basis of planned organization of production and socialist economic integration. Here, for example, are statistical data showing the growth rates of national income and industrial output in CEMA countries comparied with developed capitalist countries (1950 equals 1):

	CEMA countries	Developed capitalist countries
Produced National Income		
1960	2.5	1.5
1970	4.8	2.4
1980	8.0	3.3
1983	8.6	3.4
Industrial Output		
1960	3.0	3.6
1970	6.8	2.8
1980	13.0	3.9
1983	14.0	3.8

The community countries also achieved faster rates of economic development than the capitalist countries in 1984. The current year's economic development plans in all fraternal socialist countries have been set at higher levels than last year. (EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA No 1 and 2 described the 1985 socioeconomic development plans of Bulgaria, Hungary, Cuba, the GDR, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, and the CSSR.)

Evidence of the successful economic development of socialist community countries is provided by their constantly increasing share in world output. Less than 10 percent of the planet's population lives in the CEMA countries, but their share in world national income exceeds 25 percent and they account for about one-third of world industrial output.

The implementation of one of CEMA's program goals -- the gradual equalization of the levels of all community members' economic development -- is a most important aspect of CEMA's activity. For the first time in history the economically stronger states have set themselves the task of helping the weaker ones achieve the dynamic development of their economy and make efficient use of their natural and human resources. The CEMA countries are elaborating programs to accelerate the process of bringing the economic development level in such community members as Vietnam, Cuba, and Mongolia into line with the level of European CEMA states.

The socialist community exerts increasing influence on the economy of developing countries. The CEMA states' assistance to developing countries differs in principle from the so-called aid the United States and its allies give. The socialist states are helping the young states develop their national economies and rid themselves of dependence on foreign countries. In the early sixties the CEMA countries were giving economic and technical assistance to 34 developing states, but presently, assistance is given to 92 countries in different forms. With the assistance of CEMA member states, the developing countries have built, are building, or are planning to build 4,900 industrial enterprises and other projects. About 3,300 of them have already been commissioned. They include metallurgical plants, electric power stations, mines, petroleum and gas fields, light and food industry enterprises, and irrigation systems. A firm foundation is thus being laid for liberating young states from the monopolies' power. Assistance from the socialist community countries is not tied to any political or economic conditions which encroach upon the partners' interests.

All this generates profound interest in CEMA's activity all over the world, primarily in the developing states. Exhibitions devoted to CEMA's activity are held beyond the socialist community's frontiers. One such exhibition was organized in Mexico in 1984. It was visited by 500,000 Mexicans and citizens of other Latin American countries.

Facts and Fabrications

The growth of CEMA's popularity and its fruitful activity expose to the whole world the plunderous nature of the so-called aid given to developing countries by the United States and its allies. Under the circumstances, bourgeois propaganda is attempting by all means to belittle CEMA's significance as an international economic community open to other countries.

Over the last few months, U.S. radio stations have been broadcasting to European, Latin American, Asian, and African countries programs promoting the false thesis that the less developed socialist countries supposedly gain no economic advantage from cooperation within the CEMA framework. Certain journals paint a distorted picture of CEMA countries' cooperation with developing states.

The progressive public has learned, of course, to distinguish between black and white, between disinformation and slander and the true facts of CEMA's fruitful activity in the interest of each member of the economic community and its equal and unselfish cooperation with developing states.

It is, nonetheless, worth reminding people of how CEMA countries really help one another and of how CEMA member-states, which were economically backward in the past, feel within the community.

In the first place, it is worth mentioning the unselfish assistance given to fraternal countries by the mightiest socialist state -- the Soviet Union. Immediately after the end of the war, the USSR -- despite postwar difficulties and its own unsatisfied requirements -- generously shared its material resources with the socialist community countries, helped them with cadres, and handed over its technical experience and modern production technologies. The following numbers of enterprises and other projects were and are being constructed with the USSR's help: 342 in Bulgaria, 140 in Hungary, 291 in Vietnam, 94 in the GDR, 567 in the Republic of Cuba, 812 in Mongolia, 215 in Poland, 173 in Romania, and 68 in the CSSR. New opportunities to accelerate the economic, scientific, and technical upsurge in each country emerged with the establishment of CEMA, the pooling of all the community states' efforts, and the development of socialist economic integration. Special attention in this process was given to states with a less developed economy in accordance with decisions that were made.

Bourgeois propaganda claims that the less developed CEMA countries are the ones which benefit least from membership in that organization. This piece of disinformation is obviously intended for those who are unfamiliar with the economic development of socialist countries. In actual fact, reality shows something different. From the very first days of CEMA's existence, mutual assistance between community countries for the sake of each state's economic development has been one of the foundations of their cooperation. Special attention was, of course, given to the less economically developed countries. The following data, for example, speak of this. If we were to take 1950 as our unit, industrial output in CEMA countries as a whole stood at almost 14 in 1983. At the same time, in Vietnam (1955 equals 1) it stood at 26 and in Mongolia -- at 22.

What do these figures indicate? They indicate that, thanks to the planned socialist economy and their CEMA membership, the countries that were economically weaker in the past have -- within an unprecedentedly brief time period -- developed and are developing a mighty economic potential.

Take for example the Republic of Cuba, which is building a new life and developing its economy under compled conditions. U.S. imperialism has not abandoned its policy of blockading the island of freedom. But the Cuban people, relying on assistance from the USSR and the other fraternal countries, are successfully overcoming the hardships. Evidence of this is provided by the fact that Cuba's gross industrial output increased almost 2.5-fold in 1983 as compared with 1970. The 1984 growth of the country's social product was planned at 4-4.5 percent, but in actual fact it reached 7.4 percent.

The 39th sitting of the CEMA session at the heads of government level was held recently in Havana. The Havana session tackled mainly the implementation of decisions made by the CEMA countries' economic summit conference. The session approved long-term cooperation measures in the fuel and raw materials sectors until 1990 and for the more distant future. CEMA's members jointly are eleaborating a comprehensive program to accelerate scientific and technical progress.

Key questions of Soviet-Cuban economic relations were examined in the course of bilateral talks between Cuba and the USSR, and a long-term program for the development of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the USSR and the Republic of Cuba until the year 2000 was signed.

A powerful economic potential is being created in Cuba with active help from fraternal CEMA countries. Dozens of modern enterprises have been built. They include machine-building and metallurgical plants, electric power stations, and irrigation systems. There is modernization and new construction of sugar industry enterprises. Hard labor by sugar cane cutters has been replaced to a considerable degree by combines produced by a specialized plant constructed with the USSR's help. Now Cuba itself is helping the economic and cultural development of other countries that have freed themselves from colonial oppression. For example, a sugar plant built with Cuban help was started up a few days ago in Nicaragua. It will help to almost double the country's sugar output.

The SRV's example is just as typical. Vietnam's working people, with help from the USSR and the other CEMA countries, are successfully implementing their plans for economic development. New machine-building sectors and petroleum extraction and refining enterprises are being created, the transportation system is being fundamentally transformed, and a reliable power base is being developed. Much is being done to increase the efficiency of agricultural production. All this is the result of Vietnam's cooperation within the CEMA framework and the selfless assistance from the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

Such is the truth about the CEMA countries, which gain enormous benefits from reciprocal cooperation, ensure the dynamic development of their economy, and boost the peoples' prosperity.

BRIEFS

TASHKENT HOSTS CEMA MEETING -- The CEMA permanent committee on construction began a meeting in Tashkent on 22 January. Scientists and experts from the Soviet Union, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, and Czechoslovakia are attending. The characteristics of concrete will be the main topic of discussion. The meeting is being held on the basis of the experiences of the automobile highway construction institute in Tashkent. The scientists of this institute are working in accordance with plans drawn up by the CEMA permanent committee related to this field. They are engaged in testing new types of concrete in construction and in introducing new concrete varieties. The meeting will continue until 26 January. Its participants will also visit a number of industrial factories and scientific research institutes in Uzbekistan. [Text] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 22 Jan 85 GF]

MOSCOW TV'S 26 JANUARY 'STUDIO 9' PROGRAM

OW260917 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0551 GMT 26 Jan 85

["Studio 9" program moderated by Professor Valentin Sergeyevich Zorin, political observer of Soviet television and radio, with Professor Vadim Valentinovich Zagladin, first deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, and Academician Yevgeniy Maksimovich Primakov, director of the Oriental Studies Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences]

[Text] [Zorin] Hello, comrades. We are meeting with you in Studio 9 of the Ostankino Television Center for our latest talk devoted to topical problems of world politics. Taking part in our discussion today are Professor Vadim Valentinovich Zagladin, first deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, and Academician Yevgeniy Maksimovich Primakov, director of the Oriental Studies Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

The current year began with important and notable events that have had considerable influence on the entire situation in the international arena. The meeting between Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State Shultz, held at the initiative of the Soviet Union, and the agreement achieved at the meeting on Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space arms are being assessed throughout the world as events of primary political significance.

The Soviet Union is once again demonstrating both its good will and constructive approach toward solving complex problems of world politics. At the same time, it must be noted that the state of affairs remains extremely complicated while the situation is quite tense.

I would like to begin our disucssion today by asking you, Vadim Valentinovich, to express your opinion about the current situation in the international arena, and particularly -- what do you think -- can we talk about the appearance of some new trends in world politics?

Geneva Arms Talks

[Zagladin] Well, of course we can talk about this, and we must. First of all, certain changes are evident, changes in the line, or rather, not in the line itself but in how the foreign policy line of the U.S. Administration in expressed. First, its rhetoric changed, we spoke about it here in this studio last year, from unbridled curses against our country and socialism in general; they shifted to talk about a need for peace, a need for good relations, and even a need for arms reductions and ending the arms race. This was followed by agreement to hold talks that led to Geneva.

This is in itself a change. What brought it about and so forth is another question, but it is a change, right? The Geneva meeting as received high assessments everywhere. The international public has also assessed very highly Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko's appearance after the Geneva meeting in which he gave a broad explanation of our position. Whether or not this means that a turn for the better has already occurred, here I would be far more cautious. It is true there has been a change, but the fact that a turnabout has not occurred yet is also true. It is possible.

Currently, we find ourselves in a situation where it is possible to go on to better things, to an improvement in the climate of international relations, to an improvement of Soviet-U.S. relations.

Primarily of course, this is related to the possibility of beginning a process of arms reduction. There is such a possibility, and Geneva has provided it, but so far it is only a possibility.

As far as our country is concerned, Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko put it very precisely and clearly that our position is a constructive one. He demonstrated this position. In his greeting to the Conference of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace on Wednesday, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko also noted very precisely that we are going to the talks with a constructive program and a desire to achieve positive results.

In the United States, the first thing one notices if we take commentaries and statements of politicians is that a certain lack of confidence exists. State officials are saying that the talks will be very long. The minimum time being mentioned is 2 years, while some are even saying that they will take 7 or 8 years. So there is a kind of uncertainty evident. Further, if we take the U.S. press today, it notes that the composition of the U.S. delegation -- of course it is a matter for the United States to determine its delegation and the problems of its sovereignty, and we have no wish to make any suggestions here, but the Americans themselves are saying it -- is not highly oriented toward success.

[Zorin] Vadim Valentinovich, there is a curious fact here. A few days before it was disclosed that Kampelman would head the delegation, the U.S. press published reports that an article, one of whose authors was Kampelman, would be published in a regular issue of one of the U.S. magazines. The gist of the article was disbelief in the possibility that success could be reached in the talks with the Soviet Union. It is precisely the author of this article who is heading the delegation to the forthcoming talks.

[Zagladin] Yes. Well, when I read reports about this article -- it was presented as an announcement, so to speak -- I was immediately struck by a certain parallel. At the beginning of 1981, Nitze wrote an article in FOREIGN AFFAIRS in which he spoke about the coming talks, and he said that the talks generally were necessary to win time while the main thing was to ensure America's might, to increase this might; this was the essence of the matter. As you know, Nitze became the delegation head, and you know where those talks went. They were wrecked by the United States.

A question arises immediately: Is history repeating itself? Well, apparently, history is not exactly repeating itself. I must say that Mr Kampelman removed his signature from that article, apparently wisely deciding that it was inappropriate for the head of the delegation to sign a document that put the future talks and their success in question beforehand.

The main issue, of course, lies in the fact that an active arms race and active preparations for some kind of military action, if you will, continued all this time and are continuing now.

They say all this is necessary to persuade the Soviet Union toward the talks, But one asks, what for? After all, we proposed the talks; the United States agreed to them. Why is another lever necessary to make them go ahead?

More likely, it is the opposite; this kind of policy is contradictory. The talks are one line while the arms race is another. Once contradicts the other, and one can overturn the other.

[Zorin] It is true, everybody throughout the world is interested in the outcome of the talks and how long they will last, but I think there is no person on earth now who could take the responsibility of forecasting the outcome of the talks.

Therefore I would like a question, in order to continue our discussion, in more general terms, independent of the specific prospects or the specific talks. Generally, Yevgeniy Maksimovich, what is your point of view? Is there a possibility that some kind of real alternative to the policy of relaxation of international tension can exist in the world today?

[Primakov] We believe there is no positive alternative to the detente process. What actually is detente? It means increased confidence between states, a system of agreements between states, increased economic, cultural, and political exchanges between them. At the same time, of course, it means that the sides give up the idea of upsetting the existing balance and reduce and then stop the arms race. As a matter of fact, all the aspects of what we understand as detente actually lead to an improvement in the international situation.

However, if we move away from all this, then it is a question of bringing humanity to the dangerous line of thermonuclear war. This is the dilemma facing humanity, and we in the Soviet Union are convinced of it.

Concerning the United States, especially during the time when the United States blocked the process of relaxation of international tension, U.S. leaders and international affairs specialists wrote and said very clearly that there was supposedly some third option, that there is no need for us to occupy such extreme positions. There may be a third option, such as attempts by the United States to achieve military supremacy over the Soviet Union through confrontation with the Soviet Union, simultaneously on the global and regional levels. They say that this absolutely will not lead the world toward war. This kind of view has been around and still is. Moreover, it is the basis for measures taken by the U.S. It has to be said that even today they are far from having given up this view.

We have already dealt with the subject of talks, the U.S. preparations for the talks between the Soviet Union and the United States. And recently, literally a few days ago, Zbigniew Brzezinski, former national security adviser to President Carter, came out and wrote very clearly and frankly that it is no longer possible to retreat from detente, which he sees as an extensive agreement. In his words, as stated in the article, there can now only be partial agreements on some insignificant or particular issues, let us stick closer to his words, with the existence of keen differences, as he writes, with the Soviet Union over a whole range of issues. This again is an alternative to detente being advanced by the United States.

The question of why all that is necessary arises. I think that this very alternative is brought up as camouflage for a policy, because the argument being advanced about some kind of alternative to detente as something that may not bring humanity to war is being brought up when people fear that the administration's concrete policy may bring about slippage toward thermonuclear war. It is used for camouflage purposes. But I think that the main thing, actually it is generally known, is that experience is the criterion of truth.

Humanity has lived many years, many years, in circumstances under which this so-called U.S. alternative to detente was developed. In such circumstances it is already possible to judge what this alternative leads to in practice.

Current Armament Situation

[Zorin] Let us try to do that. Let us examine the two positions. Let us examine the position of the existing military-strategic situation, how it developed during the last 4 years, and let us examine whether or not the international situation has been stabilized or on the contrary destabilized as a result of Washington's line on this? Vadim Valentinovich, let us examine, let us try to analyze in which direction the military-strategic situation has developed in the world over the past years, and particularly in the last 4 years.

[Zagladin] I think it suffices to make a brief reference to the fact that the main issue over the last 4 years has been the U.S. aspiration to upset the existing approximate balance of power, and regain supremacy. This dictated the various steps aimed at creating perfected systems of strategic weapons, for example, the MX and Trident; the creation, improvement, and deployment in Europe of intermediate-range weapon systems; and so forth. That is all public knowledge. Here is what I would like to emphasize: This entire line has not been pushed into the background at all by Geneva or by the agreements reached there. On the contrary, this line is being continued, and very actively.

Efforts to upset the military strategic balance are continuing. In what way? I would like to cite first of all several facts relating to this year, 1985. This scenario has not yet been played out, but it has been planned firmly.

First of all, there are plans to continue to increase the production of strategic weapons, strategic warheads, and here I have some data. Retired Vice Admiral Carroll says that five to six new missiles are produced every day. He states that there are plans to produce 17,000 new units of nuclear weapons by the year 1992. Fact 2, medium-range weapons: There are plans to continue their deployment in Europe, in the countries scheduled in the NATO decisions. Belgium and the Netherlands, which are wavering and apparently want to wait for the outcome of the talks, are literally having their arms twisted and being forced to agree now to the deployment; but that is not enough. There is now more talk about the deployment of medium-range missiles in South Korea, and it seems that there are plans to deploy Pershing-type missiles there. Then there is the deployment of other kinds of weapons.

New U.S. spy aircraft, which will cover [provechivat] the territory of the Soviet Union and its allies, have now appeared in the UK. Nuclear missiles carrying F-15 [as heard] aircraft, which can reach Soviet territory, will be deployed very soon; I think it is planned for the month of March, in Japan. In Japan again, there are plans to permanently station U.S. nuclear ships in Sasebo, and in addition to station U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces there, too. Finally, there are plans to carry out tests of new U.S. space weapons in the near future. Thus there is a whole series. Most probably I have not listed everything, and obviously it is not possible or necessary to do so. It is important to show that there is a continuation of: A) arms stockpiling; and, B) arms deployment along the perimeter of the Soviet Union's borders. That is the strategic trend, so to speak.

Space Weapons Discussed

Some special words about space affairs: The latest events are the most dangerous. Of course, among the most dangerous things now being undertaken are the preparations for space weapons. Truly the President has found a very good formula: It is better to destroy missiles than people.

Let us consider the formula and what the formula actually means. First of all it supposes that these are defensive weapons, and they are in fact called defensive space weapons, but are they defensive?

Nothing of the sort. In essence they are another type of weapon capable either of covering a first strike, ensuring impunity for a first strike, or carrying out that first strike.

What is the purpose of the space system the United States intends to create? To neutralize Soviet missiles and, having carried out a first strike, destroy all the missiles the Soviet Union could use to retaliate. This is one version, and there are other versions.

There is much concern about these weapons in the United States. Books, pamphlets, and articles are published and people speak about what the matter actually concerns. I would like to refer to a couple of books, one published in 1984, entitled "Star Wars and the State of Our Souls." The author, (Patricia Elisha), using many examples and theoretic considerations, shows that the matter is not about defense but an attempt to create an ultimate weapon that would ensure absolute U.S. supremacy over any possible enemies.

[Primakov] By the way, even Nixon, I think, said about this matter that it is a space shield that would make it possible to unsheathe the space sword.

[Zagladin] Quite right, this formula was used. Finally, very recently, on 12 January [as heard] there was an interesting article in the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Professor Robert (Bowman), a well-known figure and president of the Institute for the Study of Space and Security problems. I shall read what he writes: The Russians know that systems of the star wars kind are not purely defensive systems. These weapons can destroy anything at all and not only in space but also on the territory of any sovereign state. Some types of these weapons, says (Bowman), have all the features of powerful aggressive weapons. So the first thesis of defensive weapons has to be rejected.

If that is the case then what is the meaning of the formula offered to us that it is better to destroy missiles than people? Apparently the true aim is a different one. If you turn the formula to its correct side, it will sound like this: It is better to destroy Russian missiles in order to preserve one's own. This is a formula that benefits only a definite group of people who stake their bets on strength and the policy of strength. Then the question arises: If these are the tasks being set for this space system, does this not mean that there are some ulterior goals for the forthcoming talks other than those being publicly stated? Are there not some other designs that are meant to actually facilitate the United States' preparations for gaining military supremacy?

Another aspect of the matter; all the considerations being expressed by U.S. scientists and specialists once again stress with renewed vigor how rightful and correct our statement is of the issue that all three types of talks, or three groups, are closely interconnected and also, how correct the statement is that if the talks on space were not held or failed, then everything else would really be put in doubt because the matter is not about defense but about a perfect or, as has been said, an ultimate offensive weapon.

This approach is very dangerous and of course we shall not allow parity to be upset in these circumstances. In these circumstances, an antidote will be found. By the way, all observers say that what will happen is that something new will be created by the United States, a new type of offensive weapon, an antidote will be found, and a search will begin forsome new and even more perfect means. That is a road to nowhere. It is a road toward an endless arms race, and an endless growth in the danger of war. We decisively oppose this road and we think that it is necessary to maintain parity, lower its level, and strive for a complete liquidation and ban on nuclear weapons. This is the most, the only correct way and the surest guarantee for real peace.

U.S. Foreign Policy Viewed

[Zorin] We shall continue the examination of this problem, and I ask you, Yevgeniy Maksimovich, to answer the question whether Washington's course over the last few years has led to the stabilization of the situation, as Washington leaders are trying to assert, and they very much like to say so, or whether the situation in the world has actually become more destabilized?

[Primakov] I shall begin by saying that in Washington they usually like to say that the arms race is an independent sphere that does not reflect on politics, that it does not reflect on the general situation or at any rate may not reflect on political spheres, or directly on the spheres of international relations.

I think that this statement of the issue is absolutely not true. The U.S. departure from the line of relaxation of international tensions has led to increased tensions in relations and this has produced a destabilizing effect in various regions of the world.

In this connection, I would like to draw your attention to some issues. First of all, in a situation where there is tough confrontation with the Soviet Union, the United States begins to support more and more regimes that are willing to be its foreward bases in the conduct of its policy in various regions but which have already lost, or are losing to a considerable extent, the support of their people. These regimes are artificially propped up.

In this connection we can cite the example of El Salvador. A broadly based people's insurgency movement is going on there. The United States is trying to strengthen the Salvadoran regime. Moreover, I would say that U.S. policy is not limited to that. It is trying to oppose any compromise outcome, any compromise between the insurgents and those who are in power, understanding that a compromise might change to some extent the character of the regime in El Salvador.

Another similar example is Pakistan. The United States is supplying huge amounts of arms to the Ziaul Haq dictatorial regime. It shows incredible generosity while doing so. Why is it encouraging Pakistan so much? Mainly because Pakistan is now organizing, supplying, and providing its territory for Afghan counterrevolutionary gangs.

[Zagladin] And also because it stands as a forward base for attacks against India at the same time.

[Primakov] Of course, of course. This is also of very great significance to the United States.

Another trend that has come to light lately, during the time when the United States started withdrawing from detente, is the increasing support for reactionary forces opposed to regimes that conduct an independent line and do not want to submit to U.S. policy.

Let us take Nicaragua as an example. The United States is doing its utmost to make the counterrevolutionary forces more active. Moreover, it is doing everything possible to arm Honduras to the teeth. From Honduran territory the U.S. is trying to implement actions against the Nicaraguan regime. Here is an interesting fact: Recently the press carried a report saying that the United States is holding talks with Honduras concerning the supply of F-5 fighter-bombers, Phantoms. Here there is an analogy, you see, with the hysterical U.S. reaction when it was reported that Nicaragua might import fighter aircraft for its defense. The report was, as the Nicaraguan authorities announced, not an unconfirmed one but deliberate disinformation. However, the main thing was in the reaction that occurred.

The reaction was hysterical, and yet Honduras can be supplied. All that fits right in line.

Or let us take the situation in Afghanistan. It is perfectly clear that if the United States and some other forces did not support these dushmans, these gangs, the situation would be completely stable in the entire country. This is prefectly clear. Nevertheless, Washington is giving intensive support, and recently THE WASHINGTON POST published an article saying that at present 80 percent of CIA's budget for covert operations is allocated for Afghanistan. This is the scale of U.S. support for the Afghan counterrevolution. Again we see a familiar signature at the time when contacts began in Geneva between the representatives of Afganistan and Pakistan under the auspices of the UN secretary general. Whenever these contacts take place and when the Pakistani position begins to weaken somewhat, or when Pakistan begins to come closer to Afghanistan, immediately the United States intervenes and removes Pakistan. It does not want a compromise; it does not want any compromise at all.

Actually this is also seen with respect to Nicaragua. The United States has now broken off talks held in Mexico between representatives of Nicaragua and the United States. They were stopped because the United States does not want normalization. It wants to have freedom of action.

Here is another fact, which also shows that the world situation has sharply destabilized since the United States began withdrawing from the detente process. I am talking about the fact that the United States has begun showing a new attitude toward conflict situations. It has started doing everything to isolate the Soviet Union from participation in the political settlement of some conflict situations. For instance, in the Middle East it is apparent everywhere. This leads to a considerable deterioration of the situation because the United States is pursuing its line of separate settlements, and naturally these separate settlements lead to nothing, make the situation even worse, and ancillary conflicts emerge. This can be seen in the situation in Lebanon where the Lebanese wound is really bleeding. It began bleeding exactly after the United States started withdrawing from detente, and when it adopted new tactics with respect to all.

Israeli Withdrawal From Lebanon

[Zorin] Yevgeniy Maksimovich, in connection with the fact that you have mentioned Lebanon, could you briefly, if possible, comment on reports about the forthcoming withdrawal of Israeli troops from Southern Lebanon?

[Primakov] Very well. Israel has indeed announced that it wants to withdraw its troops in three stages. The first stage has a specific time frame, whereas the second and third do not. What does this represent? First of all, this is a forced decision; secondly, it is a decision that conceals a certain danger.

It is forced because Israel is indeed losing much there. Even using official figures it has lost more than 600 killed and 5 times as many wounded. Although these figures may not seem so large, they are, first of all, official figures. Unofficial figures show much greater Israeli losses and, in any case, the official figures do not include people who have died in hospitals from wounds. Now if we transpose this figure to the scale of the U.S. population it would turn out to be comparable with the losses borne by the Americans in Vietnam. Some 60,000 Americans were killed there.

Now why is this dangerous? Take into account the fact that Israel decided to withdraw its troops unilaterally, arriving at no agreements with the Lebanese authorities during the talks that were held.

Israel wants to preserve its freedom of action there, for actions in Lebanon. I am not trying to be a prophet, but being somewhat familiar with the situation in Lebanon, I think that as soon as Israel begins withdrawing its troops, during the very first stage, or even more likely during the second stage if matters get that far, very violent intercommunal clashes will begin there, inspired and provoked by Israel.

Now when this strife begins, Israel will go into action through the hands of its clients and its agents without suffering any direct losses and, at the same time, diverting public attention from the fact that it will preserve its troops and, in reality, its influence in the south of Lebanon itself, up to the Litani River in a 30-mile zone. This is what I think Israel is now planning to do.

Soviet Approach to Peace

[Zorin] It is generally quite obvious from what you have said, Yevgeniy Maksimovich, that no stabilization of the situation as a result of the course pursued by Washington for the past 4 years or more has come about. On the contrary, a dangerous destabilization exists.

[Zagladin] This is natural, because this course is a unified thing. The arms race and efforts to achieve superiority are accompanied by a line aimed at inciting conflicts or at further maintaining them.

[Zorin] Under these conditions it seems to me to be advisable to return to what at first appears to us to be a very simple question, the question about what do we do, how do we oppose this line of Washington's and contribute to the understanding of peaceful coexistence of states with different social and political systems. This is our line. Moreover, this question is not quite as simple as it appears at first glance.

[Zagladin] It is by no means a simple question. It may seem simple if we proceed from common sense, but when you begin to understand it this is not so.

There are two main different approaches, our approach, and broadly speaking, the Western approach, which is represented most of all by the United States, its ideologists and politicians. However, it also exists in other countries. What does our approach consist of? It is based purely on realistic considerations. The world split into two systems in 1917. Since then the systems have existed side by side. This is a fact of life and a natural result of historical development. These systems cannot liquidate each other.

Attempts have already been made to liquidate the Soviet Union and the socialist system, more than once, both during the revolution period and during World War II, but this was fruitless. This is senseless, so the systems must exist side by side. Yes, they have absolutely different ideologies, they have different views, different systems of values, and different life-styles, so to speak. This is true, and it is by no means simple for them to live together.

What must we do? There is no other way out. Lenin once used an expression: If you do not go for joint coexistence, do not conclude any kind of agreements, and so on until somebody has to go to the moon. But no one can go to the moon.

This is where our line on peaceful coexistence comes from. Under that line we understand that, first of all, rejection of war as a means for settling all existing controversial issues and for solving the problem of arguments between two social systems is the main thing.

These two systems, two outlooks, must, in the course of peaceful competition, prove which one appeals more to the people. Then, peaceful coexistence, in our view, presupposes equality, mutual understanding, confidence between states, and compulsory consideration of mutual interests of each other in the field of security, first of all, and in all other fields. Then, peaceful coexistence, in our view, presupposes as a compulsory prerequisite noninterference in each other's internal affairs. Let the states of both systems, all the states, develop as they wish. Each people must have a recognized and guaranteed right to independently decide its own fate. Peaceful coexistence also presumes nonviolation of the sovereignty, terrtorial integrity, and independence of any state. Finally, our understanding of peaceful coexistence presupposes extensive cooperation in cultural, economic, and in all other fields where possible while preserving the principles of equality, noninterference, sovereignty and the observance by each system, each state of their [word indistinct] principles. On this basis we are ready and want to have good-neighborly and, wherever possible, friendly relations with all the states and peoples.

Obstacles to Peace

We are not making any exclusions. We want to have good relations with the United States. We want to have good relations with the FRG, and with other European countries. Of course, this does not always depend on just one side, I mean it never depends on just one side. It is an old known truth that just one side is sufficient to break off relations, but in order to mend relations the efforts of two are required.

This is felt in, let us say, the European countries. We want to have good relations with the FRG. Our high-level delegation led by Comrade Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has gone there. Something has been achieved, some progress has been made in some things. However, the relations are not developing as they could have developed. Why? Because of the Pershings, because they have been deployed on FRG territory, because the FRG Government is supporting this line very actively, and it is supporting the U.S. line on space weapons. There are obstacles that are not being created by us.

But these obstacles in their turn are only an indirect reflection, and maybe not exactly indirect, but a reflection of a different philosophical approach to peaceful coexistence, not the one we have talked about.

I have said that we view the existence of two systems as a natural stage in historical development, a definite stage in that development. The other position lies in the following: It is not a natural phenomenon, the existence of socialism is an anomaly, these are almost quotations that I am citing, it does not matter where they come from, but they are statements of prominent Western leaders. It [socialism] is an anomaly, it is an anomaly that must be eliminated and the sooner the better. These ideas are not expressed just as philosophical views, or some kind of political credo, they are being framed in state documents.

In the United States there are documents published by the National Security Council and the U.S. Armed Forces Command, which has written this down directly as one of the tasks of the U.S. Armed Forces in the event of a conflict, that call for the destruction of the Soviet system. Well, that is some philosophy.

It is not a concept of coexistence, it is, if you will, a concept of nonexistence, because in the age of nuclear weapons, and now also space weapons that they are striving to produce, the practical implementation of this line would mean the destruction of civilization as it now exists. It is not possible to solve the contradictions of the present-day world by force. We are convinced of that. Truly, they say other things concerning the framework of the discussion of this issue. The following formula is being discussed: Some U.S. state leaders say, "We want to live according to the formula 'Live and let live' and the Russians do not want to, they will not let us live."

'Social Status Quo'

What lies behind this? What does 'Live and let live' mean? This is deciphered somewhere, in various books and articles, as: Let the Russians and their allies live as they want within their borders, while we will live within our borders and may everything remain unchanged.

In other words, to put it more concisely, this is a kind of social status quo concept covered by a very tidy formula. At the same time, we are led to understand that any social and political changes occurring somewhere in Africa, Asia, or Latin America, are invariably the result of the export of revolution undertaken by whom? The Soviet Union and its allies, of course. The hand of Moscow, that fabrication concocted as early as the October Revolution, continues, unfortunately, to exist to this day, and apparently somebody today still believes in it.

But the thing is that this approach is unrealistic from its very basis. Now, what does social status qo mean? What does no social change mean? After all, changes have occurred in the world, they occurred before the October Revolution, they occurred after the October Revolution, they have occurred and will continue to occur regardless of everything else, because if you deny that these changes conform with natural law, then you must doubt whether the American Revolution conforms with it and, hence, the existence of the United States itself is brought into question.

By the way, when the American Revolution occurred, in Great Britain, in London, they also said that it was a violation of the status quo, that is was an unnatural phenomenon that had to be eliminated and that they tried to eliminate. They went to war and tried to organize a blockade; they did the same things that the United States is now doing today with respect to other countries that wish to choose a different social system than the one existing in the United States. Why do they wish it? This is very understandable.

In the world there are hundreds of millions of people who are hungry, ill, unemployed, or poor, who want to change their situation. There are dozens of states living in antiquated conditions, in semifeudal conditions, that wish to change their situation. Who opposes them? Opposition comes from multinational monopolies and large imperialist states that hold them in their grasp. They wish to change that order, and it is natural that they wish to do so. Even if there were no Soviet Union, if there were no socialism, even then this aspiration of the peoples would exist and would lead to new revolutions and new social changes. You cannot run away, and you cannot escape it. Therefore the concept of this kind of social status quo is simply unrealistic, it has nothing to do with life, and it will be crushed by life in the first encounter.

That is only one aspect of the problem. The other side of this formula 'Live and let live' lies in their saying that socialism may exist, but this does not mean that they intend to leave it alone.

They are willing to proclaim that socialism has to exist and may exist within its boundaries. Simultaneously, however, they prepare and implement very detailed plans, plans for softening socialism from the inside, loosening it, and undermining it from the inside.

Yevgeniy Maksimovich has already referred to Brzezinski's article. Essentially that article, if anything else, is a complete program, an ideological basis, for undermining from the inside the regimes existing in European socialist countries. It is said plainly there that all the methods-- propaganda, support of any discontented dissident groups, the introduction of one's own elements, a differentiated approach to these countries, attempt to lure some of them into a trap by some kind economic advantages or some other means -- must be used. This means that the Western version of the concept of coexistence means, firstly, no social changes in the capitalist world; and, secondly, social changes in the socialist world, meaning the undermining of the socialist world.

What does this amount to? I say it is unrealistic, and naturally no one will let it happen, life itself will not allow them to implement their formulation, but the main thing is that it is a concept that can lead only to increased confrontation, only increased tension.

The existence of two systems is a reality in our world. The development of peoples' liberation movements is a reality in our world and produced not by the existence of socialism but by the injustices of the capitalist system, of the neocolonialist order. You cannot escape that, these facts have to be recognized and starting with them it is necessary to build a rational concept of relations between states with different social systems.

It seems to us, and I am fully convinced of it, that the concept of peaceful coexistence we offer and from which logically flows the concept of detente, fully meets this requirement as it stipulates precisely noninterference in each other's internal affairs, respect for existing order, respect for the will of the people to do as they wish in their own country but not in foreign countries, and development of mutually beneficial cooperation wherever possible.

More Discussion of Geneva

[Zorin] Let us speak about the step toward talks, I am returning to the topic of Geneva. It is a small step but in the right direction, in the direction you are talking about. I think that the fact that Washington has taken this step is explained to some extent by the fact that in the U.S. capital they are beginning to realize some political realities, that the targets that used to be stated publicly recently are unattainable. However, can we say that Washington's consent to the Geneva meeting, the achievement at this meeting of agreement on talks -- and this could hardly have happened let us say 1 and 1/2 to 2 years ago -- means some departure of the Washington leadership from the course it had followed in the preceding years? What is your view, Yevgeniy Maksimovich?

[Primakov] You see I agree with the formula advanced, Vadim Valentinovich, about some changes, but I would add that they are obviously tactical changes. Whether there are decisive changes, we shall have to wait and see.

[Zorin] In essence there are no changes?

[Primakov] In essence, yes. We shall wait and see. Talking about these tactical changes, I think they have now led Washington to decide to agree to the Soviet Union's proposal for talks for two main reasons. The first is that Washington now cannot fail to understand that it cannot upset the military strategic balance existing between the countries.

When deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles began in Western Europe, the talk was about upsetting that balance. The Soviet Union has responded with adequate measures; it responded with measured steps, but it did respond. It responded in such a manner that the balance was not upset. That was achieved through the deployment of tactical nuclear weapons in the GDR and Czechoslovakia; this was achieved by bringing the cruising range of our submarines closer to U.S. territory. Thus the balance was not upset.

There is another reason, too, and I would also like to dwell on it. That is, of course, the mood of public opinion in the United States itself. You see, the United States has never felt so clearly, and I mean the community, the population of the United States, they have never felt so clearly that war may also knock on their door.

During World War II the United States lost over 300,000 killed on all fronts. This figure of course cannot compare with our losses.

[Zorin] This is without mentioning the fact that about as many die in car accidents in the United States each year.

[Primakov] Yes, you know Valentin Sergeyevich, I think that on the 40th anniversary of victory over fascism we also bow our heads also in honor of the memory of the people from the United States who died. I just want to say that on the whole the United States does not know what the war was like. And now the Americans...

[Zorin] Because those 300,000 did not die on U.S. soil.

[Primakov] Of course, its territory has not been touched by war at all, and now more and more Americans begin to worry that some kind of situation may actually develop and that it may not be possible to turn it back. Reagan, who generally staked his campaign on economic factors, has been forced to include issues of peace in his electoral platform and has even made wide-ranging promises in this connection, as we know. I think that this was done precisely because his aides told him that the circumstances required it. The circumstances required it: this is the criterion, this is an indicator of the true situation.

U.S. Economic Situation

[Zorin] I think that still another reason -- in addition to the two you have mentioned, Yevgeniy Maksimovich -- should be added: It is a problem of the economic order. It is known that economics is closely related to a state's politics, including its foreign policy; and here on the basis of the corrections introduced by Washington, we shall not judge how substantial the corrections are and how all this will go. Yet there is also an economic aspect to the corrections being introduced and which have made the Geneva meeting possible. I am not talking about the present situation in the United States, the present-day economic situation; it is changing, there are rise and fall stages: I am talking about long-term circumstances, serious circumstances that lie in the fact that the U.S. national debt, and the United States is a nation that is now living on credit, has reached the fantastic figure of considerably more than $1 trillion. The current fiscal year budget deficit is more than $210 billion; expenditures exceed revenues by $210 billion.

Events have shown that, having raced the flywheel of the arms race to the limit, Washington's leaders have placed a burden on the U.S. economy since irrefutable facts show the arms race to be beyond the capacity of the economy. It can be said with confidence that the present rate of growth of the arms race exceeds the possibilities of the U.S. economy, and some Washington leaders at any rate, are beginning to realize this.

If the managers of the military-industrial complex do not want anything but their profits, the profits they now have and the profits they dream about, then more serious and more farsighted representatives of the U.S. business world begin to understand that the situation is very dangerous.

It is no accident that some time ago, the U.S. treasury secretary announced that if the United States does not manage to cope with the budget deficit, then the entire U.S. economy will collapse. This is a very serious statement: The entire U.S. economy will collapse.

During its first 4 years, the Reagan administration reduced expenditures on social needs almost to the limit. Very little margin is left and economies in this field will not reduce the national debt and deficits will not be eliminated. The main reason for the deficit is the military expenditures, and it is no accident that even in Congress there is louder talk about the need to reduce military expenditures. I would like to say again that it is difficult to say to what extent this circumstance is decisive in the corrections being carried out by Washington, to what extent it is being fully realized by present Washington leaders; but it is a fact that these economic circumstances have an influence on the political decisions being adopted by Washington, and there is no doubt about this.

Soviet Disarmament Stance

Well in brief, the Washington leaders have been forced to make modifications to their foreign policy course under the influence of quite definite objective factors. I would like to once again repeat that we must see how far these modifications go. It is now too early to judge. Moreover, it is significant that at the same time Western propaganda is trying to say that it is not the United States, not Washington, that is making modifications to its course, but that the Soviet Union is deviating from its former principled position. Vadim Valentinovich, I would like you to comment on this.

[Zagladin] Indeed, such assertions have been made, and analyses have begun on where and in what we have deviated. I can recall very simple facts in reply to these assertions. We first expressed the idea of complete elimination and prohibition of nuclear weapons in 1946, and since then we have not rejected this idea. Furthermore, the idea of banning militarization of outer space was first expressed by the Soviet Union. We were the initiators of many agreements concerning the utilization of outer space, and in particular, we proposed the talks on outer space that will now take place.

Furthermore, the Soviet Union has always favored and a number of times proposed various plans to reduce both strategic and medium-range armaments as well as a plan to free Europe from all forms of nuclear weapons, both intermediate-range and tactical. In other words, to say that we have changed our line by going to the talks concerning the nonmilitarization of outer space and the reduction and limitation of strategic and medium-range weapons is simply, as they say, to force an open door. We have in no way rejected our position here, not even a little, not even a grain. We have always taken the position in favor of disarmament and will continue to do so.

I would like to add that a second topic is very often raised: Who won or lost, and who will win or lose from the Geneva agreements or from the agreements that may be concluded at the talks? This is already being actively discussed, and there are already warnings that the Soviet Union must not be permitted to win unilaterally. We do not strive for unilateral advantages, and it is obvious that all the talks that are being and will be held should be based on a certain mutually acceptable solution, on a mutually acceptable compromise, if you will.

Politics is, perhaps, an art. We understand this very well and understand that it would simply be dishonest to hold talks at the expense of the interests of other countries and at the expense of their security. We do not wish to conduct such talks. We want to conduct equitable and honest talks, taking into account the interests of all partners, and we are certain that in this case, if the talks are successful, there will be no winners or losers, or more precisely, everyone will win.

Everyone loses from the arms race, all peoples and all states. Valentin Sergeyevich talked about the United States' complicated situation in the economic sense. Other countries are also suffering no less from this. For developing countries who are drawn into this race, it is simply quite a backbreaking burden for them and for all people in general.

We are also interested in reducing the arms race. We have a lot of peaceful projects for which we could happily use the released funds. Thus, all people lose from an arms race, and everybody wins from arms reduction and an end to the arms race, and even more so from its reduction.

It seems to me that everyone must do the maximum possible to win so that the world and all mankind will win. Moreover, indeed all could play a role here. This is what I would very much like to stress. Of course, the main burden falls on the powers that will conduct the talks. This is obvious. So in this case, if we take the United States, very much will depend on it. The discussions now being held in the United States, including those within the administration, of course play a considerable role, and therefore, we are following them carefully.

Furthermore, there are the allies of the United States, particularly those on whose territory American intermediate-range missiles are being deployed. These missiles will be discussed. Their position is also very important as is the position of those countries who come out in favor of the nonmilitarization of outer space and the reduction of nuclear weapons, both strategic and medium-range. These governments obviously help the process. In particular, an important role falls here on Britain and France, two powers that possess nuclear weapons. Their position could play a very important role here. Strictly speaking, they are faced with...[Zagladin changes thought] they say they are interested in the success of the talks, but they may help in many ways or they may be a hindrance. Here also, their role is not small in this sense because they, I repeat, possess nuclear weapons in Europe.

Finally, there is the role of public opinion. On Wednesday, we had the conference of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace. It received greetings from Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko. This greeting precisely talked about the enormous role public opinion can play and is already playing.

You now sometimes hear people say, one has occasion to meet people from the West who say, yes, we believe that now that a decision on talks has been made, public opinion has already played its role. No. It has undoubtedly played a role, it has made a contribution to the beginning of the talks, ensuring this beginning, but we are now faced with achieving success, and here the role of public opinion and the clear expression of the will of public opinion have a no lesser role than before.

We are fully convinced that if reason and the desire for reason and realism and a desire to be realists win, a real change for the better in the lives of the people may occur within the foreseeable future. This would meet the will and the desire of all the world's people and would promote the success and prosperity of all peoples. We, the Soviet people, ardently desire this.

[Zorin] Well, our time on the air has run out. It remains for me to thank the participants in our program and to thank you, comrade television viewers. Until we next meet here in our Studio 9.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD271746 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 27 Jan 85

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Rudolf Georgiyevich Kolchanov, deputy editor in chief of TRUD; Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Lebedev, department chief with MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN, and Aleksandr Vladimirovich Zholkver, political observer with central television and All-Union Radio]

[Text] Zholkver] Hello there, comrades. In discussing the events of the past week, one cannot fail to note above all the broad response elicited in world public opinion by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's greeting to participants in the All-Union Conference of Peace Supporters and his reply to the letter from the Canadian student, Laurie Piraux. Commentaries in the foreign news media demonstrate that these statements by the Soviet leader are being viewed as fresh confirmation of the consistency of our country's peaceloving course.

Arms Talks

Indeed, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko stressed once again that there is no task more important today that the prevention of unleashing a nuclear war. Averting an arms race in space and simultaneous headway along the path of radical reductions of nuclear armaments, right up to their total destruction, would mark the start of the successful accomplishment of this task. In this regard, it seems to me apt to recall that it was our country that took the initiative to begin Soviet-U.S. talks on space and nuclear armaments, and it has now once again confirmed its intention to conduct these talks in a businesslike and constructive fashion. Comrade Chernenko noted in this connection that we shall hope that the United States will also show an honest and responsible approach. This remark seems to me to be more than appropriate at the present time. Isn't that so, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich?

[Lebedev] One would certainly like to believe that it will turn out that way, but unfortunately one would nevertheless not forget certain events, including those of the past week, that introduce what I would call a highly alarming note, and this includes the promises made by President Reagan in his speech on entering office -- that is, during the inauguration ceremony.

American papers, for instance, are voicing the highly alarming supposition -- citing, moreover, assertions made by representatives of the administration -- that the President will use military force more frequently in his second term of office. This, of course, gives all the more ground for concern because the mandate which the voters gave the new administration and President Reagan, and which the President himself refers to frequently, show, to judge by the latest opinion polls held before the inauguration, that 60 percent of Americans consider that President Reagan ought to reduce the possibility of the outbreak of a nuclear war, and 66 percent believe that in the next 4 years he will succeed in improving relations with the Soviet Union. That is the significance of the mandate Americans have given the President. One would of course like to believe that this is how things will turn out, but there is also every ground for concern and alarm.

[Kolchanov] The increased interest of millions of Americans in the problems of war and peace and in the manner in which the Reagan administration will carry on building its foreign policy is understandable and quite obvious, and this has been especially so ever since the accord was reached in Geneva on the subject and objectives of the forthcoming talks. Interest in these talks is growing more and more among Americans, and the U.S. leaders must naturally react to it somehow.

It seems to me that this is part of the explanation for the peace-loving tone creeping into the speeches of U.S. leaders.

'Star Wars' Discussed

But, as far as one of the three areas that are to be discussed and on which an accord ought to be reached at the forthcoming talks -- the averting of the militarization of space -- is concerned, much is being said in the White House about the fact that the United States wants to create a space shield for defensive purposes, and not a word is uttered about the fact that the role of this space shield is to provide a screen for the latest nuclear missile weaponry of an offensive and aggressive desnigation.

[Zholkver] Let us call a spade a spade. This so-called strategic defense with space-based elements is space weaponry. It must also be said that flights under the reusable shuttle spacedraft program in the United States also represent practical preparations for these star wars. The military has reserved around a third of the shuttle flights in the next 5 years, and the current flight of the "Discovery" spacecraft has been totally farmed out to the military for the launch of military intelligence satellites.

[Lebedev] Well, the purpose of all these actions is pretty clear. Rudolf Georgiyevich said that all this is being presented as the task of creating some sort of defensive space shield, so to speak, but one asks oneself: What for? Naturally, or order to strike, to be able to strike, a blow with their strategic nuclear sword: Because offensive strategic armaments are also being build up at an unprecedented rate. An interesting view was voiced in this connection by the U.S. Senator, Hart, when he was in Geneva prior to his arrival in Moscow. He said that the existence of a space defense, which is constantly being referred to in the United States, in the administration, will not create the shield some people dream of. Rather, it will establish a new arena for nuclear war and new opportunities and ways of starting such a war.

U.S. Arms Delegation Viewed

[Zholkver] You know, the U.S. press itself and U.S. observers have drawn attention to the more than strange selection of the composition of the U.S. delegation at the forthcoming talks with the Soviet Union. For instance, questions to do with the prevention of the militarization of space will be dealt with by the head of the U.S. delegation, Max Kampelman, a U.S. diplomat renowned, among other things, for the fact that only quite recently he resolutely supported the Reagan star wars theory. He even published and article on this subject in THE NEW YORK TIMES magazine -- admittedly, at the last moment he asked for his signature not to appear on the article since it came out after his appointment as head of the U.S. delegation.

[Lebedev] Yes, because in the article he expressed the view that he did not believe in the possibility of an accord.

[Zholkver] The head of another group in this U.S. delegation, former Senator John Tower, who until recently headed the Senate Armed Service Committee, is famous for the fact that, as is noted by U.S. observers themselves, he was perhaps the most robust supporter in Congress of Reagan's plans for the arms buildup. Now, as you can see, he is tobe involved in questions relating to reductions of armaments. Frankly, these two things don't tie up very well.

U.S. Missiles in Europe

[Kolchanov] I would draw attention to another fact here, which doesn't tie up very well with verbal pronouncements. I am talking about the U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. Around 100 have already been installed. As is known, about 600 are to be installed in all. Despite the assertions of the Americans, these are strategic weapons. They are capable of reaching our territory within several minutes. So there can be no question of any equivalence with our SS-20 missiles. SS-20's are not capable of reaching U.S. territory.

Consequently, the deployment of Pershing II's and cruise missiles in Western Europe upsets the strategic parity, the strategic stability. In these circumstances, it is necessary at least to halt the further accumulation of nuclear weapons in Europe. This is a very important question. As you will recall, Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko drew attention to this question in his conversation with political observers. He said that if the United States continued to deploy its medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe, then it had to be said bluntly that the situation would become more complicated. It would become greatly more complicated. It is a well-known fact that we have proposed a freeze on all nuclear weapons. Moreover, in Geneva we quite clearly warned the United States, said Comrade Gromyko, that if it acted in this way and continued the deployment of medium-range nuclear weapons -- and it is doing its utmost to stress that it has such plans, and intends to carry out these plans -- then it would place a question mark over the talks that are to begin in line with the accord reached at Geneva.

[Zholkver] I must say that similar statements can be heard coming from Western Europe itself. Very stormy debates have been taking place over the last few days in the House of Representatives of the Belgian parliament in connection with the fact that during Prime Minister Martens' recent visit to the United States, pressure continued to be put on him to deploy U.S. cruise missiles in Belgium. During these debates in the Belgian parliament, representatives of a whole range of parties, including those in the government coalition, called on the government to refrain from hasty actions on such an important question, particularly in view of the forthcoming new Soviet-U.S. talks, on the results of which the prospects for halting the arms race depend in large measure.

You mentioned the deployment of Pershings, Rudolf Georgiyevich. Recently, this problem has become a particularly topical one for the FRG. You will know that all 108 Pershings are to be deployed in the FRG, and recently this problem has acquired special emphasis in connection with the fact that, as one knows, an explosion took place on one of these missiles, near Heilbronn. On Friday, this issue was considered at a session of the Bundestag.

A question was put forth to the government about the situation, and replying for the government, Woerner, the minister of defense, declared that despite the disaster which had taken place, people had been killed in the explosion, the deployment of the missiles would continue. Of course, this continues to alarm and rouse the indignation of the West German public and representatives of opposition parties. At the same session of the Bundestag, representatives of the SPD [Social Democratic Party] and the Greens demanded not only a halt to the deployment of Pershings in the FRG, but also the withdrawal of the missiles that have already been installed and which, even now, in peacetime, entail such an enormous threat to the population.

[Lebedev] As a result of the accident, such an intense fire started that some pieces of debris were thrown to a great height. One of them fell about 150 meters from the site of the accident, smashing the roof of a parked vehicle. And just a few hundred meters from the place where the fire broke out on the base, there is a bunker for nuclear warheads.

WW II Anniversary

[Kolchanov] The attention being devoted to nuclear missiles affairs and events taking place in West German territory, such as the buildup of the Bundeswehr's forces and the militarization of the country, are both quite natural and quite justified. There is also the question here of the 40th anniversary of the smashing of fascism, which started on German soil and brought the world incalculable suffering. Nor can one fail to ignore the manifestations of revanchism that can be observed in West Germany, not just at a low level but also at the level of the top political leadership.

[Zholkver] Yes, the two things are of course closely linked here. Indeed, you get a rather paradoxical situation. In discussions in London and Washington of whether to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the smashing of fascism or not, of whether to mark this historic date or not, absurd though the very posing of the question seems to us, they are with increasing frequency looking to Bonn.

Margaret Thatcher, the British prime minister, in particular, held negotiations in Bonn. An interesting polemic arose here in connection with a proposed visit to the FRG by Reagan in early May. To start with, he will take part in a summit meeting there on economic affairs: This is a traditional meeting. Then it is proposed that he should stay on in the FRG for a few days. A visit to a concentration camp, the former Hitlerite concentration camp at Dachau in Bavaria, was suggested as one of the possible objectives of his trip. It should be said, however, that representatives of the extreme reactionary circles gave a positively hostile reception to this announcement.

For instance, I saw a report in DIE WELT to the effect that if Reagan's plan to visit Dachau really exists, then it would meet with unanimous opposition in the FRG. Well now, one shóuld point out that this would be not in the FRG, but in those circles of which DIE WELT is the mouthpiece.

Well, I have already seen reports that Reagan does not intent to visit Dachau, although there would probably be a certain symbolic meaning in visiting the site of such Hitlerite crimes, in order to remind people of them. All the more so in that unfortunately, as some Americans themselves acknowledge, the events of 40 years ago, the crimes of fascism and the decisive contribution toward routing fascism that our country, the Soviet Union, made, have already been forgotten in the United States. I recall in this connection an article by Senator Mathias -- he, by the way, is a Republican -- in THE WASHINGTON POST bearing the noteworthy title "Let Us Salute Our Russian Allies." The senator writes that there are families living all over the United States at present who owe their very existence to the sacrifice made by the Red Army. However, he adds, many Americans are either unaware of this, or they have already forgotten it.

[Lebedev] What is staggering, altogether, of course, is the fear, if one can put it like that, that some members of the anti-Hitlerite coalition -- you have mentioned Britain already -- have of offending the West Germans. In any event, when these debates began in the British Government over whether or not to commemorate and celebrate the 40th anniversary, the London TIMES expressed one very symptomatic idea: that Britons hope that their government will solemnly celebrate the culmination of a just people's war that brought Western Europe the peace we enjoy to this very day.

West German Revanchism

[Kolchanov] Aleksandr Vladimirovich, you mentioned that some people in America have forgotten World War II. I should point out that in West Germany there are forces that would like to forget about it and would like to hush it up.

On the eve of the 40th anniversary of the rout of fascism, the ringleaders of the revanchists have stepped up their campaign against the denunciation of Hitlerite fascism. They even express demands for an official ban to be placed on describing Germany as the source of two world wars. Even that sort of thing occurs.

The main orientation of revanchist propaganda at present boils down to declarations that the German question remains open, while European frontiers are not definitive. They call for Germany to be restored to its 1937 borders. Distorting history, the revanchists use every possible means to whitewash the fascists' crimes, fan the myth of the Soviet military threat, and then a whole program of revanchist rallies has been planned just before the 40th anniversary.

[Zholkver] The latest example concerns this regional association of Silesian Germans and its forthcoming rally in June. The slogan for this was first of all "Silesia remains ours"; but when the odiousness of this slogan was so evident that it gave rise to anxiety even among worldly-wise Bonn politicians, especially since it had been announced that Chancellor Kohl would not only attend the rally but also address it, the wording of the meeting's motto was altered somewhat, following a personal meeting between Kohl and Hupka, the leader of the regional association -- who is, by the way, a CDU [Christian Democratic Union] Bundestag deputy. The slogan now is "Silesia remains our future in a Europe of free peoples."

Here we have, so to speak, an obvious case of casuistry. On the other hand, even after this, nothing has been changed in principle. What is more, slogans are even being put forward now calling not only for alteration of the borders of Germany to include Silesia, which as is known has for 4 decades been an inalienable part of People's Poland, but in fact for a review of European borders. How can one fail to recall this now, on the eve of the 40th anniversary of the Yalta Conference, which, incidentally, confirmed the western borders of People's Poland; and the inviolability of all postwar borders in Europe was confirmed in Helsinki, too, at the All-European Conference.

[Kolchanov] These actions by the revanchists also constitute attacks on the Moscow agreement of 1970, where the inviolability of European borders is directly stated, and where it is directly stated that neither the Soviet Union nor West Germany may make territorial claims against one another.

[Lebedev] These attempts to revive the past in the guise of the so-called borders of the reich of 1937 are, of course, useless and are naturally doomed to failure, for the German question has long since been closed and decided finally and forever, like the question on borders.

A few days ago, celebrations were held in Opole in Poland to mark the 40th anniversary of the reunification of Poland's northern and western lands.

Jablonski, president of Poland's State Council, spoke at these celebrations, and called for the defense of peace was adopted. TRYBUNA LUDU, the Polish newspaper which is the PZPR Central Committee Organ, comments in respect to this that Poland's just borders were set down at Yalta and Potsdam and confirmed in state treaties between Poland, the GDR, and FRG and also in the Helsinki Final Act. They are guaranteed by Poland's alliance with the USSR and by the defensive Warsaw Pact. That is, this is not a matter for discussion, and it is with just this understanding that the socialist countries approach the 40th anniversary of the great victory over fascism and the rout of Hitlerite Germany.

[Zholkver] I would add to this that the GDR has also decisively condemned these revanchist impulses in the FRG.

The GDR press has harshly criticized this forthcoming revanchist rally of the Silesian regional association as an expression of failure to acknowledge the results of World War II and postwar development. We know that the GDR consistently conducts a policy of strengthening peace: Indeed, the message from the leading party and state organs of the GDR in connection with the 40th anniversary of the rout of fascism in fact calls for everything possible to be done to ensure that the threat of war should never again proceed from German soil.

U.S., World Economic Situation

Well now, we have been speaking quite a bit about these military-political problems of our time, but one should point out that questions about a new international economic order confront us no less acutely. For, so to speak, the aspiration to cast aside socialism and strengthen the position of imperialism in the world is manifested to a considerable degree in the economic sphere, too, in the operations of the monopolies, the major U.S. monopolies and multinational corporations. As you know, this was manifested in somewhat graphic fashion just recently during President Reagan's inauguration.

There was in the speech a presentation of the program of activity for the U.S. monopolies both inside the United States and abroad, was there not?

[Lebedev] Yes, there certainly was, and, you know, although at the present time including the inauguration period but not only, of course, during this period, all kinds of propaganda is being issued. There is no shortage of bombastic words about the striking economic successes of the first term of the Republicans' presidency. At what a price this certain amount of revival of the economy has been achieved! During the years of Reaganomics, BUSINESSWEEK, the organ of U.S. business circles, writes the material position of 60 percent of U.S. families has deteriorated while the real incomes of 20 percent of the wealthy families have risen significantly.

[Kolchanov] I can cite yet another illustration of what you have been saying, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich. The slight revival is part of capitalism's cycle of economic crisis. It was due to come, and fortunately, so to speak, for the Reagan administration it came toward the end of his first term. He played on this in the election. This is no secret, but I can quote a further figure to what you were speaking about in the social field. During the 4 years of President Reagan's presidency, the number of people living in poverty grew by 9 million. This is an official figure. One out of five inhabitants in U.S. cities is vegetating in poverty. There you have the results of the flourishing of Reaganomics over the past 4 years.

[Zholkver] Indeed, you know, it is no change thing that right now, when the rich have been gathering at lavisly bedecked tables during the banquest to mark Regan's inauguration, a demonstration of the unemployed and the have-nots led by Jesse Jackson, a prominent leader of the black movement, who as you know sought the Democratic Party's nomination for president, marched through the streets of Washington. They carried placards with bitter slogans stating "We demand work and food for the hungry." It was in America on a day of festivities that this demonstration was held. After the demonstration, Jackson addressed a meeting, saying that the time had come for such a march, the time had come to act and the time had come for changes, and not for a continuation of this course for another 4 years.

[Lebedev] Aleksandr Vladimirovich, there is a further aspect to this problem, that is regarding the state of the U.S. economy. Indeed, there had been hopes that this vaunted and all-powerful U.S. locomotive would, if once it jerked ahead, draw behind it also the economies of Western Europe, which are stricken with their own troubles and also the common troubles of capitalism.

[Kolchanov] What happened is that the locomotive has pulled in quite the other direction and has moved directly upon its competitors, at least in Europe.

[Zholkver] I think, Rudolf Georgiyevich, that you were able to see that for yourself during your recent visit to France, which is indeed presently experiencing very great difficulties, especially in the French iron and steel industry.

[Kolchanov] I had occasion there to visit the area of Lorraine and Alsace, where there has been the mass closure of metallurgical and metal-processing enterprises. The small town of Longwy, for instance, is a dying town. Although one can call it a small town from our point of view, from the French viewpoint it is a fairly substantial town with a population of about 40,000 people. Only one functioning blast-furnace remains in practice there, and it is due to be closed won shortly. The town is literally dying out. We saw factory buildings that have been constructed only recently and to which the latest equipment, still unpacked, had been delivered, but which had been left like that and abandoned. Why is this? The steel bosses of Western Europe, under pressure from the Americans, are deciding on quotas for metal production by the various European countries. This is how all this looks -- namely, mass redundancies, the closure of even up-to-date enterprises, a blow to the national economy and a blow to the national sovereignty.

[Zholkver] This is happening not least of all because the United States has managed to get Western Europe, including France, to halve its exports of West European steel to the United States.

[Kolchanov] Yes, steel, rolled steel, and steel pipes.

[Zholker] All this is, of course, having a far more acute effect on the situation of the developing states, the so-called Third World.

The UN information directorate has just published data to the effect that in the past year the indebtedness of Latin American states, primarily to U.S. banks, rose by a further 5.5 percent and amounted to $360 billion. Latin American countries last year had to spend over a third of their income for exports just to pay interest on this debt.

[Kolchanov] What is important to emphasize is the fact that output per capita of the population has indeed over the past 4 years been 10 percent less in those countries.

[Lebedev] Once again, the question of militarism comes to the fore. After all, many of the countries we speak of as developing countries have for all their troubles, difficulties, and indebtedness under U.S. pressure been building up their military expenditure.

It is also of interest that during the past week the third conference of representatives of the United States and ASEAN was held in Thailand. The conference mentioned the following figures which indeed confirm that the causes of the slowdown in the growth and the disastrous economic plight of the countries of the area are the militarization and the increased expenditure on purchases of armaments. In the period 1970-1980, this expenditure increased by 51 percent in Indonesia, by 193 percent in Malaysia, by 279 percent in the Philippines, and by 62 percent in Thailand.

[Kolchanov] Touching upon these problems in his speech at the end of December, 1984, Fidel Castro stressed that without detente and without a halt to the arms race, there is not the slightest hope of success being achieved in general in the solution of these economic problems by the Latin American countries.

Canadian Student's Letter

[Zholkver] Yes, people throughout the entire world are really now asking the same question that was asked by the Canadian student in her letter to Comrade Chernenko. She asked what can and should be done for people to live tranquilly and peacefully and for there to be no threat of war. Konstantin Ustinovich replied: The answer is simple; the norms of intercourse between states and people must be observed, and relations must be developed between them on the basis of equality and noninterference in internal affairs. One must give up for all time the use of force and the threat to use it. Everything must be done to see that mutually beneficial cooperation between countries becomes the standard for international life. We have been speaking today about all these problems. Thank you very much, comrades, for taking part in this discussion. Than you very much, comrade listeners, for your attention. All the best to you!

UN COUNCIL DISCUSSES MIDDLE EAST CONFERENCE

LD252143 Moscow TASS in English 2100 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Text] New York January 25 TASS -- The United Nations Security Council has held consultations here on the issue of holding an international conference on Middle East settlement. Council members set forth the views of their governments and agreed to continue the discussion of this issue.

The decision by the 39th session of the U.N. General Assembly to convene an international forum on the Middle East meets mounting support from the community of nations. In fact all U.N. member states agree with the need to achieve a fair solution to the conflict through concerted effort and welcome the idea of convening the conference, advanced by the Soviet Union. An overwhelming majority of delegates, excluding the United States and Israel, voted in favour of the General Assembly's resolution calling for preparing the forum.

'DISCOVERY' SHUTTLE SECRET PURPOSES REPORTED

LD261545 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 26 Jan 85

[Text] The American reusable spaceship Discovery is continuing its flight. It was launched into orbit on 24 January in an atmosphere of strict secrecy. Now here are some details:

Several days before the launching, the American defense secretary, Caspar Weinberger, demanded in a threatening tone that the press refrain from publishing materials about the flight, since that would be detrimental to the interests of the country's national security. This warning, however, was a belated one since much had already been made public. Back in May last year, the head of the Pentagon's agency for advanced research projects Robert Cooper informed the Congress of some of the aims of the discovery flight, they included the testing of equipment for identifying missiles and other targets in outer space. That is, the development of elements of space-based military complexes.

As the American newspaper NEWSDAY writes, the Pentagon's program for spacecraft includes the study of their opportunities as means of delivery to outer space of special laser guns to be used for the destruction of targets located at a large distance from earth.

There's enough information of every kind revealing, among other things, that the Discovery may be used for electronic espionage as well. It seems that the American magazine U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT had every reason to describe reusable space ships as work horses for the realization of the star wars program.

The stepping up of activities involving plans to militarize space arouse grave concern in the world and in the United States itself. Congressman Levine declared that the current administration reversed the successful policy of cooperation in the use of space for peaceful purposes, seeking instead to transfer to outer space the destabilizing arms build up. The vice chairman of the British Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, Allaun, declared on the pages of the London TIMES that Washington's adherence to the program of star wars may turn into a most serious obstacle in the way of achieving progress at the coming Soviet-American talks on space and nuclear weapons. A statement issued by the Canadian organization Center for Arms Control and Disarmament points out that the purpose of the American plan for developing space arms is to win superiority over the Soviet Union and that its implementation may gravely undermine the strategic balance of forces between the East and the West and increase the danger of the outbreak of nuclear war.

PRAVDA Comments on Mission

LD250801 Moscow TASS in English 0714 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow January 25 TASS -- Preparations are continuing uninterrupted in the United States for spiralling the arms race into outer space which always was and remains part of the "global battlefield" for those in America who dream of achieving military superiority, the national daily PRAVDA said in a comment on the blast-off in the United States of the reusable spaceship Discovery on a super-secret, all-military mission.

It has become known from leaks reported in the American press, PRAVDA said, that the shuttle is carrying a newest intelligence satellite which will be put in stationary orbit to conduct electronic "surveillance" over Soviet territory and intercept radio messages.

The "star wars", the paper said further, is a program said to be aiming to provide a "space shield" by deploying a space-based missile defense system. But since it is simultaneously planned to modernize the entire strategic arsenal, the shield becomes a sword -- for dealing the first strike.

The United States, PRAVDA went on, has already developed numerous spy satellites. It recently held the first tests of an anti-satellite system, a two-stage rocket orbited from a "F-15" fighter. Plans provide for deploying such systems in 1987.

An effort is under way to reorganize the structure of the U.S. Defense Department. It has already been announced that the Pentagon has formed a Unified Space Command, and work is proceeding to build a consolidated space operations center and a shuttle military space shuttle launch complex. Tens of millions of dollars have already been appropriated to fund all these efforts, PRAVDA concluded.

REAGAN REJECTS DEFENSE BUDGET CUT DEMANDS

LD280907 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1349 GMT 27 Jan 85

[Text] Washington, Jan 27 (TASS) -- The Reagan administration does not intend to change its course towards unbridled augmentation of military expenditures, ignoring demands which have found support even in the U.S. Congress, which is concerned over the unprecedented scope of the deficit of the country's federal budget. This is precisely how the U.S. President's interview to reporters of seven U.S. radio networks has been assessed in the United States. THE WASHINGTON POST newspaper points out in particular, that the President, by stating that it would be too risky, rejected demands by Robert Dole, leader of the Republican majority in the Senate, for slashing military expenditures in the new budget.

As Mr Dole stated, the U.S. economy will find itself in real trouble if the oversized Pentagon budget is not slashed. The Reagan administration wants to give the Pentagon almost $333 billion in the 1986 fiscal year. Mr Dole's opinion is shared by prominent U.S. economists who point out that in the first 3 months of the current 1985 fiscal year alone, the federal budget deficit amount to $72.4 billion, and that with such a growth rate, it may go beyond the $200 billion mark within the year for the first time in the country's history. This undermines the country's economy by siphoning off into paying off the deficit the funds it needs.

At the same time the deficit leads to a rapid increase in the U.S. national debt, the payment of interest, which has already developed into the third-largest item of federal expenditure. In the first quarter of the current fiscal year, $49.4 billion were spent for these purposes -- 23.3 per cent more than a year ago. The CBS TV network emphasizes that nevertheless, the President said during the meeting with reporters that Congress should not expect a cut in the defense budget.

U.S. mass media, commenting on the President's interview, say that it appears that he intends to continue pursuing a policy of reducing social programs, which any case were cut as much as was possible during the Reagan administration's first 4-year term in office. NBC-TV points out in particular that there are plans for further cuts in education spending. However, in the opinion of U.S. experts, these measures cannot provide the required amount of funds, and the only real means of combating the deficit is to reduce military spending.

PENTAGON TO TEST HIGHLY TOXIC AGENTS IN ROCKETS

LD251129 Moscow TASS in English 0809 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Text] New York January 25 TASS -- Within the framework of preparation, being speeded up by the Reagan administration, for chemical warfare, the Pentagon has decided to hold a new series of tests of highly toxic agents.

According to an official spokesman of the Pentagon, Dennis Smith, nerve gases, with which the warheads of the U.S. chemical rockets "M-55" are now filled, will be tested at the military proving grounds at Aberdeen (Maryland), Dugway (Utah) as well as in the territory of the Pine Bluff chemical complex (Arkansas).

SHIROKOV VIEWS U.S. 'CHEMICAL REARMAMENT'

LD252108 Moscow TASS in English 2021 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow January 25 TASS -- TASS news analyst Oleg Shirokov writes:

The Pentagon has decided to stage a new series of tests of warfare toxic agents. Official spokesman for the Department of Defence Dan Smith said this at a press conference in Richmond, Kentucky. He said that nerve gases with which warheads for the "M-55" missiles are filled will be tested next spring at military ranges in Aberdeen (Maryland), Dugway (Utah), as well as in the territory of the Pine-Bluff chemical complex, Arkansas, in order to check on their combat properities.

The tests announced by the Pentagon are directly connected with the United States "chemical rearmament" implemented by the Reagan administration which implies a sharp build-up of the U.S. arsenals of warfare toxic agents that are huge as it is.

According to the press, over three million units of chemical ammunition is now kept in U.S. arsenals. The United States deployed chemical weapons also in Western Europe, specifically, in the FRG, where thousands of tons of warfare toxic agents of different types are kept.

But this is not enough for Washington. From 1983 to 1987 the Reagan administration will spend about ten billion dollars on the production of new chemical armaments. Special importance in the framework of this program is attached to the creation of the arsenal of so-called binary ammunition equipped with nerve gas. For what purpose does Washington need this? Deputy assistant Secretary of the Army Amoretta Hoeber answered this question when speaking in Georgetown University. The United States must be constantly threatening the USSR with the use of chemical and bacterieological weapons and must view chemical war as part of any conflict, she said. And these are not empty words. It is common knowledge that following the use of toxic agents during the "dirty war" in Indochina, the United States has been using toxic agents in various areas of the world, including Central America.

The stand of socialist countries opposes the United States cynical and irresponsible stand in this matter of vital importance to entire mankind. The Soviet Union is doing everything possible for general and complete ban on the use of chemical weapons, its development and production, for the destruction of all its stockpiles. "The Soviet Union has long been suggesting to prohibit chemical weapons, to remove them from the arsenals of states.

We are prepared to solve this problem on a global scale or in stages," Konstantin Chernenko stressed in the answer to the letter of FRG trade union figure Julius Lehlbach.

U.S. PAPER CITED ON ARMS MODERNIZATION

LD260845 Moscow TASS in English 0819 GMT 26 Jan 85

[Text] New York January 26 TASS -- The United States is ready to deploy a new generation of offensive nuclear weapons, THE WALL STREET JOURNAL writes pointing out that the Pentagon is modernizing all the three components of the strategic nuclear forces -- ground-based interncontinental ballistic missiles, intercontinental ballistic missiles in submarines and strategic bombers. The newspaper describes as one of the most destabilizing weapons system the new submarine Trident missile carriers, each of which can carry up to 24 missiles. On top of that, as the newspaper points out, Tomahawk cruise missiles are being deployed in the U.S. naval ships. According to the administration's plans, more than 100 strike submarines and many surface naval ships are to be equipped with the Tomahawks by the year of 1992. At the same time work is proceeding full speed ahead to design the new strategic B-1 "Stealth" bombers.

All of these weapons, the newspaper points out, are designed to launch the first strike. Their deployment, THE WALL STREET JOURNAL admits, will destablize the international situation and undermine efforts in the field of arms control.

The continuing buildup of nuclear arsenals by the United States plays only into the hand of the military-industrial corporations, which derive fabulous profits on the so-called "strategic rearmament" of America which is being implemented by the Reagan administration. Thus, the "Rockwell International" corporation, one of the Pentagon's biggest contractors made a profit of 496.5 million dollars in the past fiscal year. In the first quarter of the current fiscal year its profits have totalled more than 140 million dollars. Yesterday alone it was announced that the "McDonnell Douglas" corporation, "Hughes Aircraft", "General Electric" and a number of other corporations had secured new Pentagon contracts worth 680 million dollars.

CANADIAN PEACE CONGRESS LAUDS USSR POSITION

LD261517 Moscow TASS in English 1455 GMT 26 Jan 85

[Text] Ottawa January 26 TASS -- A statement issued by the Canadian Peace Congress says that the USSR has put forward a whole series of concrete arms reduction proposals which take into account the interests of mutual security of the sides.

Welcoming the Soviet Union's constructive stand on the problems of curbing the arms race, the Canadian Peace Congress has urged the participants in the anti-war movement around the world to demand that the U.S. Administration change its stand in the question of arms control.

The Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Canada has issued a statement pointing out the danger of the "star wars" program being developed by the United States. The statement has it that Washington's plans to militarize outer space threaten to make it more difficult to achieve control over arms. The statement stresses that there should be neither nuclear weapons nor any other ones in space.

OFFICIAL EXPLAINS HALT OF JAPAN FISHERY TALKS

OW270544 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Excerpts] Japanese media have recently commented on the fact that the Soviet-Japanese fishery talks, which began on 15 January, have been suspended for some time. In these comments, the Soviet position was reported in a distorted manner and unfriendly remarks were made against the Soviet Union. In Hokkaido some people even went so far as to state their fear that Soviet hard-line and unreasonable demands may make it impossible for the Japanese side to carry on its operation. In this regard, our station reporter has requested Nikolay Kudryavtsev, leader of the Soviet delegation to the Soviet-Japanese fishery talks and first deputy minister of the Soviet Ministry of the Fish Industry, to explain to Japanese listeners and Hokkaido residents the true reasons why a difference in views was caused at the fishery talks:

[Begin Kudrayavtsev recording in Russian fading into Japanese Translation] Mr Nikolay Kudryavtsev stated as follows: As you all may know, a new long-term agreement on mutual relations on coastal fishery operations between the Soviet Union and Japan was signed by the governments of the two countries in Tokyo on 7 December, 1984. This agreement was to replace the provisional fishery agreement signed in 1977. In accordance with the new agreement, the first session of the Soviet-Japanese Fishery Committee was held in Tokyo last December, and the Soviet delegation made a proposal for setting down conditions for reciprocal operations within the 200-mile economic waters of the two countries on the basis of the principle of equality and mutual benefits.

It may not be well known in Japan, but various restraints were imposed on the operation of Soviet fishing boats within the Japanese economic waters, and as a result, the fish catch of Soviet fishermen was in fact extremely low. Soviet fish catch within Japanese economic waters in 1984 accounted for only 17 percent of the quota. On the other hand, Japanese fishermen were offered more favorable operational conditions within Soviet economic waters, and as a result, their fish catch accounted for over 60 percent of the quota. In this connection, it is apparent that the principle of equality has been violated.

Nevertheless, the Japanese side has unconditionally rejected this proposal as well as other proposals made by the Soviet Union. Furthermore, the Japanese side has set forth stricter operational conditions for Soviet fishing boats, including the intention of prohibiting their calls at Japanese ports.

At the proposal of the Japanese side, an urgent session of the Soviet-Japanese Fishery Committee was held in Moscow on 15 January. At this session, the Japanese delegation once again rejected the Soviet proposal for the same fish catch quota for both sides and for guaranteeing balanced operational conditions for both sides, including Soviet fishing boat calls at Japanese ports and Japanese fishing boat calls at Soviet ports. At the same time, the Japanese side has requested the same operational conditions for Japanese fishing boats within the Soviet economic waters as in the past, but has refused to grant same operational conditions for Soviet fishing boats within the Japanese economic waters. Moreover, the Japanese side stated that all calls at Japanese ports by Soviet fishing boats would be prohibited. Can we call this attitude of the Japanese side realistic and constructive? Needless to say, the Soviet side could not accept this demand of the Japanese delegation. If their demand is accepted, it will violate the principle of equality and mutual benefits -- the basis for the new agreement on mutual relations in fisheries.

While sticking to its proposal for maintaining the same fish catch quota and the same operational conditions for Japanese fishing boats as in the past, the Japanese side could not but admit the imbalance of fishery operations within the economic waters of the two countries as indicated by its proposal for paying Y2.300 billion for the development of fisheries in the Soviet far east in 1985. The Soviet delegation determined such an approach to the solution of various issues concerning the principles in the relations between the two countries on fishery operations as intolerable.

We believe that the issue concerning reciprocal operational conditions can be solved in two ways. One is to improve the operational conditions for Soviet fishing boats within the Japanese economic waters while maintaining the same operational conditions for Japanese fishing boats within the Soviet economic waters as in the past. And the other is to adjust the operational waters to conform with the conditions for Soviet fishing boats within the Japanese economic waters. The Japanese side has not yet decided on its choice of solutions. [end recording]

[Begin Kudryavtsev recording in Russian fading into Japanese translation] We believe that herein lies the root cause for the lack of progress in the Soviet-Japanese fishery talks. However, we hope that an agreement on a solution will be reached during the coming talks. After all, the Soviet Union and Japan have a long history in their fishery relations and both sides have accumulated abundant experience in overcoming the current difficulties. [end recording]

This was a statement made by Nikolay Kudryavtsev, leader of the Soviet delegation and first deputy minister of the Soviet Ministry of the Fish Industry.

NAKASONE SPEECH SAID TO ENDORSE 'STAR WARS'

LD251112 Moscow TASS in English 1050 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Text] Tokyo January 25 TASS -- Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone today made a policy-setting speech to a joint meeting of both parliamentary chambers, setting forth guidelines for the government's foreign and domestic policies. He said that he will base his policy on the results of his recent talks with U.S. President Ronald Reagan. The Japanese head of government at those talks declared his full support for the course of the White House, expressing, in particular, his "understanding" of the Washington administration's "star wars" program.

Nakasone reiterated once again the conservative government's stock claims that strengthening the alliance with the United States is the "cornerstone" of its policy. He said that his Cabinet will continue making efforts to forge "up-to-date and effective" armed forces in the framework of the Japanese-American "security treaty".

Touching upon relations with the USSR, Nakasone expressed himself in favour of a "gradual expansion" of Japanese-Soviet links. Along with that, the Japanese prime minister made another try to link the establishment of stable bilateral relations between the two countries with Tokyo's illegal claims to part of the USSR's territory.

Speaking about the conservative government's home policies, Nakasone stressed the intention to carry on the so-called reforms of the administrative apparatus, financial policy and the public education system. According to the local press, this policy aims to sell out major factories in the state sector, carry out massive dismissals of workers, raise taxes and prices and revise the democratic principles of the education system.

S. KOREAN ARMS BUILDUP, 'TEAM SPIRIT-85' HIT

PM251427 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jan 85 First Edition p 5

[Boris Barakhta's "Commentator's Column": "Along the Path of Provocations"]

[Text] Preparation for the large-scale U.S. South Korean Team Spirit-85 military maneuvers is nearing completion in the south of the Korean peninsula. Over 200,000 soldiers and officers, ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet, and aircraft, including aircraft carrying nuclear weapons will take part in these provocative little games. It is reported that the operations simulating the use of tactical nuclear munitions will be rehearsed.

Observers quite justifiably believe that Team Spirit-85 marks one more dangerous step in the military ties between Washington and Seoul. Through the Pentagon's endeavors South Korea has already been turned into the region's "powder keg." Inflating the myth of the "threat from the North," the U.S. Administration and the Seoul regime are obstinately continuing to steer a course toward building up militarist preparations and increasing tension in the Far East.

The United States now has 40 military bases in the South of the Korean peninsula, where over 40,000 soldiers and officers are stationed. By the end of this year it is proposed to increase the U.S. expeditionary corps by 2500 men. South Korea is now a whole complex of nuclear weapons bases. Over 1000 nuclear munitions stockpiled there have a yield 820 times that of the atom bomb dropped by the Americans on Hiroshima. In addition, the United States is nurturing plans to deploy Pershing II missiles and cruise missiles and neutron weapons in South Korea.

Every year, Washington spends increasing amounts on the Seoul regime's militarization. Thus, in 1984 $230 million were granted to Seoul in the form of "military aid," while this year $240 million will be allocated. In the period 1985-1989 the United States plans to supply South Korea with military equipment worth $8 billion, including F-16 combat aircraft and TOW and Hawk missiles.

The South Korean Administration, whose military expenditure is not 40 percent of the state budget, is displaying no less zeal. The modernization and rearmament of the South Korean Army, which has 700,000 men in its ranks, is proceeding apace. Under U.S. license, the Seoul regime's military industry is producing warships, helicopters, aircraft, and firearms. The sides are cooperating closely in creating a new type of tank especially designed for the mountainous terrain of the Far East.

In the present complex international atmosphere the latest show of strength is a challenge to the region's entire peace-loving public and seriously complicates the explosive situation on the Korean peninsula. The search for a solution to the problems should be undertaken not on the paths of militarism and acts of provocation but at the conference table.

FOREIGN TRAINING FOR AFGHAN REBELS ALLEGED

PM251150 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jan 85 First Edition p 5

[Dispatch by special correspondent V. Okulov under general heading "Killers' Mentors"]

[Text] Kabul, 23 Jan -- New evidence of the participation of the forces of imperialism and regional reaction in the atrocities perpetrated by the counterrevolutionaries on the long-suffering land of Afghanistan is cited in an article published by the Kabul newspaper HAQIQAT-E ENQELAB-E SAWR. The DRA security organs have captued Muhammad Alim, nicknamed "Esmati" -- the coordinator of the actions of the Gulbuddin gangs in the Republic's central zone. The same gangs responsible, in particular, for explosions in a movie theater and restaurants in Kabul, the mass poisoning of pupils at a girls' school, and many other crimes.

When he started talking, the newspaper writes, the dushman leader described how the bandits are taught to use chemical weapons at the camps on Pakistani territory. I myself, M. Alim admits, frequently sent groups of counterrevolutionaries for training in Pakistan. They returned equipped with various types of weapons, including chemical weapons. Once I received a letter from the "leadership" ordering me to select 100 men and send them to Pakistan for training in the use of chemical weapons and ground-to-ground missiles. M. Alim announced that recruits to Gulbuddin's gangs learn their bloody trade at Khardand and Darvazagi camps in the Parachinar region, in Pakistan's Northwest Frontier Province. They gain their qualifications as killers at exercises that last 2-6 weeks. Instructors from the United States, the PRC, and Pakistan act as their mentors.

U.S. Backing 'Terror, Sabotage'

PM251608 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jan 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Subversive Acts"]

[Text] London, 24 Jan — The undeclared U.S. war against the DRA is becoming increasingly sinister in scale.

As the weekly FOREIGN REPORT has reported, the training of Afghan counterrevolutionaries who will subsequently be sent into Afganistan to commit acts of terror, sabotage, and subversion is in full swing on U.S. territory. This program is being implemented by the Pentagon on a number of U.S. military bases, and ranking representatives of the administration are closely following its execution. It is planned, the weekly notes, to create small, well armed groups which, by operating directly on Afghan territory, would be able to cause considerable damage to military, economic, and civilian targets.

According to FOREIGN REPORT's evidence, these cutthroats are selected by U.S. recruiters in so-called "refugee" camps on Pakistani territory. Moreover, the magazine stresses, preference is given to those who have sufficient knowledge to be able to quickly learn how to handle the most modern types of weapons, including mortars, rocket launchers, and antiaircraft missiles.

In addition to the weapons shipments via Pakistan, FOREIGN REPORT points out, Washington is now studying the possibility of organizing with the help of USAF aircraft the direct transfer of arms to the counterrevolutionary gangs active in individual regions of Afghanistan.

AFGHANISTAN PROTESTS TO UN OVER PAKISTANI ACTIONS

LD231723 Moscow TASS in English 1638 GMT 23 Jan 85

[Text] New York January 23 TASS -- The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan declared a protest against the incessant provocations and the hostile propaganda campaign conducted by the Pakistani side against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The letter from Farid Zarif, Afghanistan's permanent representative to the UN, addressed to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar stresses that such actions "may only heighten tension in the areas situated on the border between the two countries." The letter demands an immediate end to propaganda against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The letter has been issued as an official document of the UN General Assembly and Security Council.

KUZNETSOV RECEIVES INDIAN FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION

LD252056 Moscow TASS in English 1903 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow January 25 TASS -- It is with much sympathy that India's efforts to develop the economy and strengthen independence are followed in the USSR and we wish the Indian people further successes on this road, it was stated by Vasiliy Kuznetsov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. He received in the Kremlin today a delegation of the Friends of the Soviet Union Society headed by the chairman of the society, Shiv Shankar.

Vasiliy Kuznetsov said that the Soviet Union invariably pursues and is ready further to pursue the course of deepening friendly relations with the Republic of India.

Friendship with the Soviet Union is highly valued in India, Shiv Shankar said. I would like to assure you that the Government of India is fully resolved to continue the political course of strengthening relations with the USSR.

SOVIET FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION VISITS INDIA

PM251023 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Jan 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Approaching Festivities"]

[Text] Delhi, 23 Jan -- A delegation of the Soviet-Indian Friendship Society headed by N.V. Goldin, the society's president and USSR minister of construction of heavy industry enterprises, arrived here today to take part in the festivities marking the 35th anniversary of India's proclamation as a sovereign republic. The delegation was met by V.N. Gadgil, Indian minister of state for Information and Broadcasting, and the leaders of the Friends of the Soviet Union Society and the Indian-Soviet Cultural Society. On the same day the Soviet delegation laid wreaths at the places of cremation of Mahatma Gandhi, Jawahar Lal Nehru, and Indira Gandhi.

Gandhi Receives Goldin

LD260038 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1855 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Text] New Delhi, 25 Jan (TASS) -- Rajiv Gandhi, the prime minister of India, today received a delegation of the Soviet-Indian Friendship Society headed by Nikolay Goldin, the society's president and USSR minister of construction of heavy industry.

The delegation has come here to take part in festivities devoted to the 35th anniversary of India's proclamation as a sovereign republic. They had a talk, which was held in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding.

Nikolay Goldin passed on to Rajiv Gandhi and the government and people of India warm greetings and best wishes from Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and from Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. He said that great attention is attached in the Soviet Union to further improving the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation with India, which meet the interests of the peoples of both countries, and the cause of peace and progress.

Rajiv Gandhi thanked him for the warm greetings, and asked him to pass on to Konstantin Chernenko, Nikolay Tikhonov, and all the Soviet people, his very best wishes. He emphasized the importance of this visit of a delegation of the Soviet-Indian Friendship Society, which is taking place at a time when the Indian people are broadly marking the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Republic, and also the 30th anniversary of the start of Indian-Soviet economic cooperation.

India's prime minister spoke highly of the relations of friendship and cooperation between India and the USSR, underlining that they are a factor of stability and peace. He noted the weighty contribution that the Soviet Union and India make to the cause of maintaining peace on earth.

Vasiliy Rykov, USSR ambassador to India, was present at the talk. On the same day, the Soviet-Indian Friendship Society delegation was received by the Indian Vice President Ramaswamy Venkataraman.

INDIAN PRESS CITED ON CIA, NATO ESPIONAGE

LD251756 Moscow TASS in English 1741 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Text] New Delhi January 25 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladimir Baidashin writes:

India's security forces are continuing their investigation of the uncovered espionage network of Western special services in the country's state apparatus.

As reported today by the newspaper HINDUSTAN TIMES with reference to the investigative authorities, the intelligence services of several NATO countries operated in the country in addition to the French one. At first, the paper writes, the attention of the Republic's security bodies was concentrated on the activity of Frenchmen working in India. But then evidence appeared that top secret Indian documents were being collected by the CIA of the United States and agents of another three NATO countries. According to press reports, the CIA was especially interested in information concerning India's defence capability and its relations with Pakistan. It was also established that agents of NATO special services were in close contact with one another.

And this means that secret data acquired by one of the Western secret services through the spy network of the Indian "businessman" Kumar Narain was then handed over to "partners" from other Western countries, HINDUSTAN TIMES stresses.

Indian security bodies, the paper says further, have established that French intelligence agents had shared classified information with CIA agents or directly worked for this American espionage agency. The cooperation between the French intelligence and the CIA in India continued even after orders from top officials came from Paris to discontinue contacts with the CIA.

According to the latest information of the Indian Central Intelligence Bureau, the INDIAN EXPRESS writes, the spy network had operated for about four years in various sections of the country's state apparatus.

According to the INDIAN EXPRESS, a top secret document related to the readiness of India's defence forces to repluse a sudden aggression from outside was found when one of the defendants was searched.

INDIAN CP RESOLUTION NOTES WESTERN 'CONSPIRACY'

LD262251 Moscow TASS in English 2119 GMT 26 Jan 85

[Text] New Delhi January 26 TASS -- The Central Executive Committee of the National Council of the Communist Party of India approved a special resolution in support of the measures taken by the government to stamp out a spying conspiracy organized against India by foreign secret services. These activities of the CIA and other Western intelligence services constitute an act of hostility with normal diplomatic relations between states, the resolution says. It is perfectly obvious that this intelligence gathering activity is a component of a single strategy of destabilizing the situation in India that is pursued by the U.S. imperialists and their allies.

The leadership of the Communist Party of India called upon all the democratic forces of the country to step up vigilance and to protect the Republic from the encroachments of the CIA and its stooges.

Addressing the session of Parliament taking place here, deputies from different political parties strongly denounced the subversive actions of imperialist powers against India. MP Dipen Ghosh pointed out that the involvement of the intelligence services of the NATO countries, primarily the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, in spying was beyond doubt. India, he said, has long become a target of "secret warfare" waged by the U.S. spy agency in order to weaken the Republic and to subvert its sovereignty and national unity.

"American agents, out of India" and "Down with the CIA" were the slogans of a mass demonstration of protest in the Indian capital. Protesters marched to the office of the U.S. Information Agency (USIA) in New Delhi to voice their indignation over the CIA's continued gross intervention in India's internal affairs.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON TRADE PROTOCOL WITH SRV

PM280941 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jan 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Cooperation Develops"]

[Text] Hanoi, 24 Jan -- A routine session of the Soviet-Vietnamese Intergovernmental Standing Commission on Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation has been held here.

The session, which proceeded in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and complete mutual understanding, emphasized the successful development of all-around Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation. In accordance with the long-term program for developing USSR-SRV economic, scientific, and technical cooperation and the decisions of the CEMA economic summit, chief attention was devoted to questions of increasing the effectiveness of work to create and begin operation of the projects being constructed with USSR technical collaboration in the main sectors of the SRV's national economy such as the power industry, the coal industry, machine building, agriculture, transportation, and communications.

Taking account of the great importance for the SRV economy of cooperation in the sphere of oil and gas prospecting and extraction on the continental shelf of southern Vietnam, the session participants examined measures aimed at successfully implementing the first phase of the work program in this sphere.

During the session a protocol was signed on trade turnover and payments between the USSR and the SRV for 1985 outlining a further increase in the volume of Soviet-Vietnamese trade. Soviet deliveries to the SRV of power engineering, mining, and material-handling equipment, agricultural and road building equipment, trucks and motor vehicles, oil products, rolled ferrous metal, fertilizer, cotton, and consumer and other goods will be continued.

Vietnam will deliver increasing quantities of crude rubber, fresh fruit and vegetables, coffee, tea, footwear, carpets, and other goods to the Soviet Union.

An intergovernmental agreement was signed on cooperation in 1986-1990 in the sphere of fruit and vegetable production in the SRV, with a view to delivering these products to the Soviet Union.

The Soviet delegation was headed by N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the Vietnamese delegation by Tran Quynh, deputy chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers. The Soviet delegation was received by Pham Van Dong, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers.

SRV LETTER TO UN PROTESTS PRC BORDER ACTIONS

LD251313 Moscow TASS in English 1239 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Text] New York January 25 TASS -- Chinese authorities' new dangerous military provocations against Vietnam on its northern border are a flagrant violation of the sovereignty and security of the SRV and an encroachment upon the basic principles of international law, says a letter sent by Hoang Bich Son, permanent representative of the SRV at the United Nations, to the U.N. secretary-general.

The letter, which has been circulated as an official document, points out that Chinese troops in the period of January 5 to 16 repeatedly started an intensive fire on a number of border areas of Vietnam, and made armed raids on areas which are deep in Vietnamese territory. According to existing data, China, preparing for a new escalation of provocative actions, moved another five divisions and a large number of military hardware, including aviation, to the area of the Vietnamese-Chinese border.

The document stresses that the SRV strongly condemns the Chinese side's new military actions for the purpose of tearing Vietnamese territory away. They are obviously aimed at undermining the efforts of Vietnam and of other countries of Indochina towards a dialogue with the ASEAN states and lead to a further sharpening of tension in Southeast Asia.

KOVALENKO-LED CPSU DELEGATION RETURNS FROM PRK

PM251103 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jan 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Return"]

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by I.I. Kovalenko, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department was in the PRK 14 through 21 January. A friendly exchange of opinions on questions of mutual interest took place at departments of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] Central Committee. The CPSU delegation was received by Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers. The delegation returned to Moscow 22 January.

SUPREME SOVIET GREETS BURMA ON NATIONAL DAY

PM251639 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Jan 85 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has sent a telegram to President U San Yu of Burma conveying cordial congratulations to him, the State Council, and the friendly Burmese people on the 37th anniversary of Burma's independence and wishes for success and happiness to the president and progress and prosperity to the Burmese peoples.

In his reply telegram the president, on behalf of the State Council and the people of Burma and on his own behalf, expressed sincere gratitude for the warm congratulations and conveyed his own best wishes for the Soviet people's further progress and prosperity.

The USSR Council of Ministers has sent a telegram to the prime minister of Burma, U Maung Maung Kha, conveying congratulations and good wishes to him and the government of Burma on the 37th anniversary of the country's independence.

In his reply telegram the prime minister of Burma expressed sincere gratitude on behalf of the country's government and on his own behalf for the cordial congratulations and conveyed his own best wishes for the Soviet Union's further progress and prosperity.

U.S. 'CAMPAIGN OF PRESSURE' ON NEW ZEALAND CLAIMED

LD262324 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2030 GMT 26 Jan 85

[Text] As AFP agency reports from Canberra, the Australian Prime Minister Hawke has sent the head of the New Zealand Government, Lange, a message in which he expressed his dissatisfaction with Wellington's decision to ban U.S. vessels with nuclear engines and nuclear ammunition on board from entering its country's ports. The demarche by the head of the Australian cabinet, judging by everything, has been undertaken, as they say, at Washington's service. And there, to this day, they cannot suppress their irritation in connection with the announcement by the New Zealand Labor Party -- after it came to power in August last year -- that it will carry out a nuclear-free policy.

Speaking on this subject, the New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange stressed that his party sees the future of the southern part of the Pacific Ocean as being its conversion into a zone free of means of mass defeat. Thus the Labor government will not allow nuclear arms to be sited on the territory of its country or its waters, or allow vessels of the U.S. Navy with nuclear engines or nuclear ammunition on board to enter New Zealand ports. To cut a long story short, Wellington has openly intimated that it does not wish to use the United States' nuclear umbrella.

And such independence has been assessed, both in the White House and the Pentagon, as a shock to the foundations of the ANZUS bloc, which unites the United States, Australia and New Zealand. Washington's strategists have understood that the alliance cobbled together by them is showing a crack, to wit in the most important place -- in the bloc's nuclear function, in Washington's global strategy. The U.S. Administration has reckoned all this to be a dangerous precedent which, in its option, is capable of upsetting all the plans connected with other United States partners in militaristic blocs.

Probably counting on curbing obstinate New Zealand, they have decided in the White House to press on all the pedals to exert pressure on David Lange's government. United States Secretary of State Shultz rushed to state that he "regrets the Wellington decision;" and this was said with an ill-concealed gnashing of teeth. And when this did not gain the results expected by Washington, the U.S. Administration included its allies, Australia and Japan, in the campaign of pressure. Having visited New Zealand in the last few days, Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone, in the words of SANKEI SHIMBUN, tried to persuade Lange to review his decision on the subject of the vessels. However, even such concealed pressure did not have any effect. Now Washington, it must be supposed, has decided to act regardless of obstacles: It has officially requested the New Zealand Government's permission for entry of U.S. ships in connection with the forthcoming ANZUS maneuvers in March code-named "Sea Eagle," as if to say, "You try and refuse," "then the question will arise of your observance of obligations connected with your membership of the military bloc."

In Wellington, however, according to news from there, the unwillingness to be the nuclear hostages of the dangerous designs of the United States is strengthening.

CSSR'S CHNOUPEK TO VISIT USSR 'END OF JANUARY'

LD271120 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 27 Jan 85

[Text] In accordance with the achieved agreement, Chnoupek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the Czechoslovak Social Republic, will visit the Soviet Union at the end of January.

MARSHALS SOKOLOV, KULIKOV RETURN FROM PRAGUE

PM251417 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Jan 85 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "Return to Moscow"]

[Text] Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR defense minister, and Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, who took part in the funeral of Army General M. Dzur, returned to Moscow from Prague on 21 January.

They were met at the airport by M. Zavadil, CSSR ambassador to the USSR, and Major General (Y. Novisedlak), military and air attache at the CSSR Embassy in the USSR.

JABLONSKI ADDRESSES PEACE DEMONSTRATION

PM251431 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Jan 85 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Reliable Guarantee"]

[Text] Warsaw, 24 Jan -- A mass peace demonstration devoted to the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism and the reunification of the western and northern lands with Poland has been held in the city of Opole.

W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, and other Polish leaders participated in it. Representatives of the country's sociopolitical organizations, veterans of the struggle for Poland's liberation, young people, and servicemen of the Polish Army attended.

W. Jaruzelski and other Polish leaders laid wreaths at the cemetery of the Soviet servicemen who fell in the fighting to liberate Opole from the fascist invaders.

Addressing the railly, H. Jablonski, chairman of the Polish Council of State, emphasized the since the moment of its rebirth the Polish People's Republic has been struggling consistently and persistently for peace and detente, the end of the arms race, disarmament, peaceful coexistence among all states and peoples, and the liquidation of dangerously explosive hotbeds in the world. Poland supports all peace-loving initiatives aimed at ensuring peace and international security.

The western and northern lands, the speaker said, are an inalienable constituent part of the Polish state. They were reunited with Poland at the cost of the jointly shed blood of Soviet and Polish servicemen. Therefore we resolutely reply to the voices issuing from the West, including the FRG, of those who are once again dreaming of recarving the Polish borders and trying to dispute the postwar political realities in Europe: There is and can be no problem of borders.

People's Poland is an important factor of peaceful development in Europe. Together with its allies in the defensive Warsaw Pact, Poland stands guard over peace and security on the continent. Everyone who would like to belittle its role and reverse the wheel of history is not only Poland's enemy, but also an enemy of peace in Europe and throughout the world.

We must always remember that it was precisely the Soviet Union and its glorious Armed Forces that bore the brunt of the struggle against fascism and liberated the world from Hitlerite barbarity, Army General J. Kaminski, chairman of the Main Board of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy, pointed out in his speech at the rally.

Colonel General A.V. Kovtunov, commander of the Northern Group of Forces, greeted the demonstration participants on behalf of Soviet servicemen.

The appeal for peace adopted at the demonstration emphasizes that the Polish people keep the eternal memory of the hundreds of thousands of Soviet servicemen who gave their lives in the fighting for Poland's liberation. Friendship with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries is a reliable guarantee of Poland's peaceful and secure development. We demand, the appeal states, that an end be put to the arms race, that American nuclear missiles be removed from West Europe, and that plans for the militarization of space and the use of nuclear and chemical weapons be abandoned; and we demand a world without war. We will uphold peace through our conscientious labor.

U.S. ANTI-POLISH 'PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN' VIEWED

LD252321 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1700 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Aleksandr Teterin commentary]

[Text] In dealing with the events in Poland at the beginning of the eighties, John Gronouski, former U.S. ambassador to the People's Republic of Poland and chairman of the Board for International Broadcasting, once said: The development of the situation in Poland provides us with great opportunities in the near and distant future. I think that now more than ever before, strong support should be extended to structures emerging there. Radio Free Europe must not express this openly but, with a certain policy of supplementary information for Poles, should create a general psychological climate necessary for our further goals. With regard to the tasks of other government and non-government agencies, it is their duty to materially back groupings and peoples in Poland who follow an anticommunist orientation.

This station is one of many examples of pronouncements and statements by well-known U.S. political officials, We have quoted these words as yet another example of the impudence and cynicism which mark the present approach of the U.S. Administration to the issue of supplementary information for the Polish public through the system of propaganda means it has at its disposal. In the American strategy toward Poland -- or to put it more precisely -- against Poland, propaganda is equated with political and economic pressure. Its general line envisages, above all, abandoning the principle of peaceful coexistence between various political systems. The basic premises of the propaganda war imposed on the USSR, Poland and other socialist community countries are reflected in so-called program "Truths and Democracies and Public Diplomacy."

As seen from official documents issued in Warsaw on Polish-U.S. relations, Poland had become a kind of testing ground for the application of the propaganda weapons devised by the experts of the Washington laboratory of lies and misinformation. In recent years, the United States has been waging an undeclared war on the international scene against People's Poland and its sovereign rights with unheard-of intensity and aggressiveness. One of the main instruments for the implementation of this policy have been and still are the American radio stations Radio Free Europe and Voice of America, by which the United States is trying to talk Poles into giving up their belief in the correctness of the state order they have opted for.

In their antisocialist crusade, the hawks in Reagan's administration openly recognize as their allies all the enemies of People's Poland, both in the country as well as outside its borders. They not only recognize them but also extend all dissidents concrete, primarily financial, aid. In the 1984-85 period alone, $65 million have been budgeted for this purpose. As many facts confirm, these subversive radio stations particularly intensified their activity in Poland's period of crisis. This was a psychological war without precedent, a war which is being waged now with undiminished strength, though its failure is inevitable. In this connection it is enough to recall the recent anti-Polish statement by President Reagan, which demonstrates that the White House host did not intend to change his overt hostile attitude toward the People's Republic of Poland. He again took the liberty of attacking the Polish state by saying that everything that is happening in Poland offends human honor.

And this was said despite the facts which confirm that in the past 3 years the situation in Poland has normalized. Matial law has been abolished, and extensive amnesty has been proclaimed, democratic elections for the local organs of powers have been held. And yet, the U.S. President constantly repeats his same old story. Poland has already proved, TRYBUNA LUDU writes, that it both wishes to and can settle its affairs alone, without Reagan's advice and despite his subversive actions. The entire anti-Polish hullabaloo in the United States is dictated by the White House's general strategy, directed against socialism and relaxation of tension, the paper continues. In all this Poland is seen only as an instrument. The events of the last 3 years [words indistinct] and Washington's unaltered attitude confirm that this assessment is correct.

SFRY ENVOY, ARKHIPOV DISCUSS ECONOMIC TIES

LD252009 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1827 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Text] Moscow, 25 Jan (TANJUG) -- Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, today received Milojko Drulovic, SFRY ambassador in Moscow, and had talks with him about economic cooperation between the two countries. Arkhipov is the chairman of the Soviet side of the mixed commission for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the USSR and Yugoslavia.

CHERNENKO INTRODUCTION TO FRENCH EDITION OF BOOK

PM281135 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jan 85 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "K.U. Chernenko's Address to French Readers"]

[Text] The book entitled "The People And The Party Are United" by K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was officially presented to the French public in a formal ceremony at the USSR Embassy in France. The book was put out in a mass print by France's major publishing company, Plon. The publishers' director general, Claude Nielsen, stressed that the publication of the Soviet leader's book in France would enable broad sections of the French reading public to get a better idea of the Soviet Union and its foreign policy of peace.

The ceremony at the embassy was attended by French politicians and parliamentarians, officials of the Ministry of External Relations, members of the diplomatic corps and more than 100 French journalists, including commentators of large newspapers and leading TV networks.

The book is introduced by Konstantin Chernenko's address to the French readers, written in November 1984. It says:

"I have had occasions, in particular, during my visit to France, to see that much interest is displayed by your countrymen in the Soviet Union and in the life of the Soviet people. That is why I responded to the offer of the Plon publishers to put out a book of my collected speeches and articles and agreed to write an introduction to it. I am thankful for this opportunity.

I would like to begin by stressing that the past and present of the French people, their culture and their contribution to the treasure-house of world civilization are known and valued in our country. From the outset of the Russian democratic and revolutionary movement, its best representatives studied the development of progressive thought in France and the Bastille, established the Paris commune and enriched mankind with an experience of struggle for progress, democracy, and freedom.

Good relations between the Soviet Union and France are an important factor of security and stability on the European Continent, where, as is known, two devastating world wars were unleashed. We were allies in the struggle against Hitler's fascism. There are no conflict situations between our countries. Although we don't see eye to eye on all the problems of present-day international affairs, we can state with satisfaction the broad coincidence of our national interests on the basis of our common care for peace.

The experience of Soviet-French cooperation, which we had an opportunity to sum up recently in connection with the 60th anniversary of diplomatic relations between the USSR and France, makes it possible to state that when we pool our efforts in strengthening peace and developing cooperation, not only the peoples of our two countries but the peoples of other European nations and international security as a whole stand to gain. It is likewise indubitable that setbacks in Soviet-French cooperation -- as we have already had to stress on more than one occasion -- benefit no one: neither our countries nor world peace.

All this comes to mind today because the world, including our countries, has reached a dangerous point. The international situation is uneasy [trevozhna]. People everywhere are realizing ever more the need to check the avalanche of armanents threatening to crush mankind and wonder what should be done to avert war. To ward off the worst from all of us, it is necessary to understand clearly whence the threat comes.

It is a question of principle and small wonder that those whose policies pose a threat to world peace try to misguide the public. They claim that the source of military danger ignore today's realities. Responsible statesmen in the West, including France, are aware of this. The danger facing the world today has different sources, and this is also known in your country.

What is the cause of fever in Europe today? First and foremost, it is the beginning and continued deployment of new U.S. first-strike missiles in a number of West European countries. We have already explained more than once, citing facts and figures, that the deployment of these missiles is aimed at tipping military parity in Europe and securing unilateral advantage for the USA and NATO. A grave threat has been posed to the peaceful life of the Soviet people. But do they alone face it? Can the British, Italians, West Germans, and all the other Europeans feel more secure? Hardly so. The blame for this lies with those who forced the turning of the territories of several West European countries into American launching sites. It should also be said unambiguously that the responsibility is shared by all those who in one way or another -- by deeds, words or even silence -- contributed to the actual export of U.S. nuclear missiles to Europe. The situation here today is such that the restoration of stability and security on European soil has become an imperative. It is also important to raise a barrier in the way of the militarist and revanchist forces. The Soviet Union has been doing and will continue to do in this respect everything it can.

At the same time it is my conviction that at the present-day dangerous turn of history the Soviet Union and France could do a good deal jointly in this area. I drew this conviction, in particular, from the results of the recent Soviet-French summit talks and our conversations with President Francois Mitterrand, which open fresh opportunities for the development of our relations -- of ocurse, provided there is reciprocal -- I stress, reciprocal -- desire for this.

Guns went silent in Europe 40 years ago. The Soviet people had to heal gaping wounds, which still ache from time to time even today. The French nation and other European peoples were scarred as well. So may the forthcoming 40th anniversary of great victory over the forces of fascism and aggression become an occasion for all of us to give more serious thought to the destinies of peace, to what every government, every nation, everyone should do to prevent past tragedies from being ever repeated.

The Soviet people are engaged in peaceful labor. This book describes our plans of construction. The reader will find concrete proof in it of the unbreakable linkage between these plans and care for peace as well. The situation makes us concern ourselves with improving our defenses but we never even think of folding up economic and social programs. More than 1,000 enterprises were put into operation in our country during the past 5 year perod. Trunk gas pipelines with a total length of 40,000 km have been built. The Baykal-Amur railroad, called the construction project of the century, has recently been opened for traffic. We are now working on a comprehensive program of scientific and technical progress to the year 2000 and beyond.

All peoples, I am certain, would like to spend money precisely to resolve their problems rather than throw it into the furnace of the wasteful arms race. The Soviet state has been tirelessly calling upon others throughout its hisotry: Let us compete not in producing means of destruction but in producing material wealth for the people.

We want and seek to make our society meet in every respect the loftiest and most exacting ideas of socialism, the ideas that inspire working people and the mass of the population all over the world to struggle for socialism, the ideas that have never let us rest content with what we have achieved or reconcile ourselves to shortcomings and flaws.

The Soviet people generally feel today that their life is growing better already. They do not know what uncertainty of the future is poverty or homelessness. They do not have to knock at the doors of labor exchange offices: The very concept of unemployment has long been ousted from our life. Soviet socialist democracy is being perfected, the personal freedoms of citizens extended and basic human rights -- the right to work, to rest, to education and to health care -- enlarged. We will continue to follow this road.

Wishing well-being and happiness to the readers of this book and in their persons to all the French men and women, I would like to hope that all of us will try to ensure that there is more security and stability in every French home, in every Soviet home, in our common European home, that mutual understanding and trust rather than suspicion and enmity live in it and that it is securely protected from the flames of war".

GREECE PROTESTS SCENARIO AT NATO COLLEGE

LD251524 Moscow TASS in English 1428 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Text] Athens January 25 TASS -- The Greek Government has sent a strong protest to the NATO headquarters over an "inadmissible provocation undermining the democratic institutions of Greece and insulting its Armed Forces", official government spokesman Dhimitrios Maroudas told a press conference here.

The protest was prompted by the "playing out" of a scenario of a right-wing coup in Greece at classes at the NATO military college in Rome, where the students are senior officers and diplomats from NATO countries. The "scenario" envisions a situation where Greek Armed Forces, "aided by foreign agents", stage a coup the day after left-wing forces win elections.

The provocative "game" caused a storm of indignation among the democratically-minded Greek public which described the incident as a deliberate attempt to bring pressure to bear on the Andreas Papandreou government to abandon its independent policies.

Prime Minister Papandreou, Dhimitrios Maroudas said, decided that Greek officers will no longer be studying at the Rome college. Under government instructions, the three senior officers and one diplomat, who had been studying in Rome, were recalled back to Athens last week.

Any repetition of the incident, the government spokesman said, "will have decisive consequences for Greece's relations with NATO".

Bonn January 25 TASS -- The Social Democratic Party of Germany demanded that West German General Uwe-Wetler resign from his post as chief of the NATO military college in Rome. Gerd Walter, a Bundestag deputy from the party, told a press conference that it is with Uwe-Wetler's blessing that students in his college played out the "scenario" of a rightist coup in Greece.

COMMENTARY VIEWS PAPANDREOU'S UPCOMING VISIT

LD251447 Moscow in Greek to Greece 1900 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] The announcement on the imminent official visit to the Soviet Union by the Greek prime minister was received with satisfaction by broad sections of Soviet public opinion. This is very understandable. The people of our countries have been linked for a long time with ties of friendship. The past unites us; it does not divide us. We have, therefore, every reason for saying that the relations between the Soviet Union and Greece are based on historical, secure foundations.

Ever since it restored diplomatic relations with Greece over 60 years ago, the Soviet Union has been building unswervingly on the basis of (?equality) and respect for independence, sovereignty, and noninterference in internal affairs. This is also the line followed by the Soviet Union today. Our country's policy towards Greece is none other than a policy of rapprochement, of cooperation, and of friendship. A new expression of this was the first official visit to Greece in February 1983 by Nikolay Tikhonov, the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, in the course of which the long-term program of industrial, economic, and scientific-technical cooperation was signed. The signing of this great agreement was preceded by a history of more than 50 years of Soviet-Greek trade and economic relations that traveled the road from insignificant trade exchanges to very impressive, large-volume trade exchanges. Among the basic Soviet exports to Greece are oil, machinery and installations, various technical equipment, a road-building plant, tool manufacturing machinery, and so on. The Soviet Union imports from Greece citrus fruit, dried fruit, edible oil, hides -- namely those products that are (?of the greatest interest to Greeks to export).

As a consequence of the visit to Greece by Nikolay Tikhonov, new vistas opened up for our countries for strengthening bilateral cooperation in the interests of peace, detente, and international security and of the consistent development of Soviet-Greek relations in the political, economic, cultural, scientific, and other fields. Today, all this potential is being translated into deeds.

As emerges from the statements by Andreas Papandreou, Greece supports the continuation of detente, the creation of nuclear-free zones in Europe, the abolition of foreign bases in foreign territories, a peaceful Mediterranean, and a just solution of the Middle East crisis. Regarding all these problems, the Soviet position either coincides or converges with the Greek position. This constitutes a good basis for expanding the political cooperation between our countries. Good-neighborly relations between our countries promote not only the interest of our two peoples but also positively contribute to detente on the European Continent and to the process of deepening (?relaxation) and mutual understanding between the peoples. On the other hand, these relations constitute tangible proof of the implementation of the recommendations of the Final Act of the All-European Conference signed nearly 10 years ago by both the Soviet Union and Greece.

Hailing the imminent official visit to the Soviet Union by Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, Soviet citizens express the hope that his negotiations with the leaders of the Soviet Union will allow for a further step to take place on the road of strengthening further the traditional relations of friendship between our peoples.

FRG CONTINUES DEPLOYMENT DESPITE POPULAR WISHES

LD251839 Moscow TASS in English 1822 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Text] Bonn January 25 TASS -- FRG Defence Minister Manfred Woerner, during debates in the Bundestag today, turned down the demand of representatives of the SDPG and Greens party for an immediate end to the further deployment of "Pershing-2" missiles on the territory of West Germany, the DPA news agency reported. He said the deployment of "Pershing" missiles will be continued in accordance with the obligation Bonn assumed earlier. Substantiating this decision, the defence minister reiterated the known stand of the FRG Government according to which the "Pershing" deployment, allegedly, does not represent any threat to the West German population.

The statement of the defence minister shows again the intention of the Bonn authorities to continue a dangerous line at turning the FRG into a NATO nuclear range against the wish of the majority of the FRG population.

RESUMPTION OF CYPRUS DIALOGUE WELCOMED

PM250952 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 16 Jan 85 p 3

[Vladimir Kudelin "Commentator's Opinion": "Hopeful Step"]

[Text] After an interval of 5 years President S. Kiprianou of Cyprus and R. Denktas, leader of the Turkish Cypriot community, are once again meeting round the negotiating table. The resumption of the intercommunity dialogue, which is intended to help resolve territorial, administrative, humanitarian, and other questions and to settle the Cyprus problem by peaceful means, inspires definite hopes in all true friends of Cyprus who are interested in ensuring the independence and territorial integrity of that island state.

Because of the incessant intrigues of U.S. imperialism and certain NATO circles, the task of preserving Cypriot statehood has been on the agenda for almost a quarter century -- practically since the proclamation of the Republic of Cyprus. Having changed its tactics recently, official Washington is trying to present itself as almost the chief champion of a political settlement in Cyprus. In reality this propaganda ballyhoo conceals the immutable plans of the United States and its North Atlantic allies to turn the island into their militarist bridgehead in the East Mediterranean and the Near East. In order to guarantee an American military presence on the island, the Pentagon, so the Western press has reported, has assigned $500 million for the construction of an Air Force base, the biggest in the region, in the northern part of the country. The American warriors are reckoning on adapting it for their reconnaissance aircraft and also for the transfer of the gendarme Rapid Deployment Force to combat regimes in countries of the region that are not to Washington's liking.

Patriotic Cypriots and the world's entire peace-loving public counter the anti-Cyprus intrigues of the United States and its Western partners with firm determination to deal a rebuff to thse criminal designs and to achieve mutual understanding and concord on all disputed questions. The present meeting could be a hopeful step on this path.

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION MEETS SYRIAN LEADERS

Talks With Prime Minister

LD262218 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1734 GMT 26 Jan 85

[Excerpts] Damascus, 26 Jan (TASS) -- A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, led by Akil Salimov, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, which is here on an official friendly visit, met today with Abdullah Al-Ahmar, deputy general secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party.

On the same day, a meeting was held between the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation and Syrian Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm. In the course of a conversation which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, the chief of state expressed gratitude to the Soviet Union for its economic and scientific-technical assistance in the development of the Syrian national economy. He expressed satisfaction with the successful progress of Soviet-Syrian cooperation.

Meeting With President

LD272014 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 27 Jan 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; announcer-read TASS report over video still of map]

[Text] Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad has received in Damascus the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by Comrade Salimov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. There was an exchange of views between them concerning questions of the international situation, the situation in the Near East, and the development of Soviet-Syrian cooperation in various fields. Hafiz al-Asad highly praised the support extended by the friendly USSR to Syria, which opposes the Israeli aggression and imperialist pressure.

SYRIAN PAPER CITED ON USSR MIDEAST STANCE

PM251425 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jan 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Firm Friendship"]

[Text] Syria and the Soviet Union are linked by relations of firm friendship and cooperation which are steadily developing and growing stronger, the Syrian newspaper TISHRIN writes. The USSR, it notes in a commentary headed "Firm and Effective Friendship," comes down firmly and consistently on the side of the Arab peoples' just struggle against Washington-backed Israeli aggression and favors a lasting and comprehensive settlement of the Middle East conflict on the basis of Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories and the restoration of the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine. This has again been attested by the Soviet proposals for a Near East settlement.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS NICOSIA CONFERENCE, IRAN

NC261032 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1700 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Igor Sheftunov commentary]

[Text] Representatives of labor and communist parties of Syria, Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Israel, Egypt, of other Middle and Near East countries, of the eastern Mediterranean and of the Red Sea area recently met in Nicosia, Cyprus.

The participants at this conference issued a joint communique which was released on Tuesday. This communique analyzes the threats faced by the people of the region, and ways to eliminate these threats are pointed out.

Referring to the extremely dangerous trend of events in the world and in the region, the participants pointed out in their communique that imperialism, and primarily U.S. imperialism, which is trying to ensure world supremacy, is to blame for this situation. This effort to gain supremacy can be seen in the Near and Middle East in the form of the setting up of U.S. military bases, the deployment of nuclear weapons there, and the stationing of armadas and soldiers in the region.

It has been a long time now since Israel became a weapon directly used by the U.S. imperialists against independent countries. The Israeli threat increases especially now that Tel Aviv is trying to obtain nuclear weapons. The United States is also turning Pakistan into its military arena and is using it to aggress against neighboring countries, and primarily Democratic Afghanistan.

The representatives of the communist and labor parties who met in Nicosia revealed the aggressive policy of the imperialists and their associates, and pointed out that in order to establish peace in the region and to prevent a nuclear disaster, the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean should be turned into peace zones and the entire region should be cleansed from nuclear weapons and be saved from the arms race. Also, the ending of military conflicts that the imperialists and reactionaries are igniting in any way they can is of great importance.

These are the objectives of the region's national forces, of various democratic parties and organizations, and of all those people who want to see their countries achieve independence and progress and who are trying to save their people and the rest of mankind from nuclear disaster. The sound-minded forces of the Near and Middle East are consolidating their unity and are forming anti-imperialist fronts in a bid to solve their common problems which are of vital importance. Labor and communist parties actively participate in these fronts. Syria, which was the venue of a recent conference of the ruling Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, is an example of such a front. This party once again stressed the importance of the future consolidation of the national front. This front has been active for 12 years now and the Syrian Communist Party, too, is a member of this front.

Similar fronts have been formed in some of the regional countries and are operating successfully. However, in some countries the imperialists and reactionaries succeed in exploiting anticommunism and anti-Sovietism to disperse the national forces and to weaken them. As an example, we can refer to Iran, which has not yet been freed from the burden of anticommunism -- one of the most difficult legacies of the shah's regime. We saw how Iran's national forces operated in a common anti-imperialist and antimonarchical front when preparing and carrying out the 11 February revolution. The Tudeh Party of Iran and other democratic organizations of the country were active in this front. Through joint efforts these forces were able to overthrow the shah's despotic regime and to oust the U.S. imperialists from the country.

There is no doubt that the preservation of an anti-imperialist and democratic trend would have granted the Iranian people the opportunity to obtain new gains both in progress for the country and on the international scene. However, the situation was unfortunately otherwise. Soon after the victory of the 11 February uprising, many of the organizations that had ensured the success of the uprising became targets of harsh persecution. This greatly harmed the Iranian revolution.

Naturally the communist and labor parties of the Near and Middle East countries which know and hold dear the desire and wishes of not only the Iranian proletariat and its leader, the Tudeh Party of Iran, but of all the workers and of the entire Iranian nation, condemned these negative events.

In their communique, the Nicosia conference participants protested against the Iranian regime's crimes and the torutre of members of the Tudeh Party of Iran and of representatives of the country's progressive and democratic forces. This communique pointed out that the anti-Sovietism and anticommunism in Iran is primarily aimed at weakening Iran's patriotic, democratic, and progressive forces and at harming the internationalist solidarity with them in the struggle against imperialism and reaction. The conference pointed out that imperialism is doing its best to ensure the defeat of liberation, and national and progressive movements, to prevent the development of progressive nations, and to separate these nations from their natural allies -- the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. The participants in the Nicosia conference stressed the special importance of vast cooperation among all anti-imperialist forces and expressed their confidence that this conference will help to strengthen the common efforts in the struggle against imperialism and toward peace and disarmament.

USSR DAILY CITES CHERNENKO AT POLITBURO SESSION

WA281426 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian on 27 January front-pages an editorial under the headline "Let Us Complete the 5-Year Plan in a Shock Fashion." The editorial comments on the USSR Central Statistical Administration report on plan fulfillment in 1984 and includes the following sentence:

"As Comrade K.U. Chernenko noted at the CPSU Central Committee Politburo session, it is necessary to further step up efforts to consolidate the positive shifts that have been achieved in the development of the national economy."

Note that this sentence indicates that Chernenko spoke at last week's Politburo session, something that is not as apparent from the phrasing of the sixth paragraph of the PRAVDA report on the Politburo session published on Page R 1 of the 25 January Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES TU ELECTION CAMPAIGN MEETING

LD261946 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 26 Jan 85

[Text] A city interunion conference of trade unions took place today in the Hall of Columns of the House of Unions. It concluded the report-back and election campaign of the capital's largest public organization, which numbers about 6 million people. Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, spoke at the conference. Comrade Shalayev, chairman of the AUCCTU, took part in the conference.

MORE ON MOSCOW KOMSOMOL ORGANIZATION CONFERENCE

PM251319 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jan 85 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Side by Side With Communists and Under Their Leadership: The 26th Moscow City Komsomol Organization Conference"]

[Excerpts] The 26th Moscow City Komsomol Organization conference was held yesterday at the Hall of Columns of the House of Unions.

With great enthusiasm the participants in the conference elected an honorary presidium consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. A report was delivered at the conference by A.G. Bortsov, first secretary of Moscow Komsomol Gorkom. The conference was addressed by V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

With great enthusiasm the conference delegates unanimously adopted a greetings message to the CPSU Central Committee and to Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Taking part in the work of the conference were V.F. Promyslov, chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom; R.F. Dementyeva, L.A. Borisov, L.I. Matveyev, I.D. Pisarev, and A.M. Roganov, secretaries of Moscow CPSU Gorkom; V.M. Mishin, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; members and candidate members of Moscow CPSU Gorkom Bureau; V.I. Konstantinov and A.S. Marasanov, instructors of the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department and G.A. Zyuganov, instructor of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department.

All the conference delegates who spoke expressed heartfelt gratitude to Comrade K.U. Chernenko for his warm words of greetings and high appraisal of the activity of the capital's Komsomol and gave an assurance that they will honorably fulfill all the party's tasks for young people.

V.V. Grishin told the conference delegates that he has informed Comrade K.U. Chernenko of the progress of the 26th Moscow City Komsomol Organization Conference and conveyed to Konstantin Ustinovich the conference participants' fervent gratitude for his greetings and kind wishes for success in the work of the capital's Komsomol and young people. Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko expressed the confidence, V.V. Grishin said, that Moscow's Komsomol will justify the high confidence placed in it and will always be the city party organization's reliable assistant in all its work to implement the plans of our party and the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent Central Committee plenums.

The conference participants assured the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, that all Moscow's young men and women would display a hign degree of organization and discipline and the ability to work as energetically as possible so as to make the final year of the 5-year plan one of shock work and to mark this year's glorious anniversaries and the preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress with selfless labor, excellent study, and a high level of social and political activeness.

An organizational plenum of the new Moscow Komsomol Gorkom was held yesterday. A.G. Bortsov was elected first secretary of the Komsomol gorkom.

Grishin Address

PM251541 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jan 85 p 2

["Speech by Comrade V.V. Grishin at the 26th Conference of the Moscow City Komsomol Organization"]

[Text] Dear comrades!

On behalf of the Moscow party gorkom, allow me to cordially greet the delegates to the 26th city Komsomol conference and to wish you and all the capital's Komsomol members new successes in your work and study. It gives me great satisfaction to convey to you and to all Komsomol members and young people in Moscow a communist greeting and best wishes from Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

In conversation with Konstantin Ustinovich, I told him about your conference. Konstantin Ustinovich remarked that Moscow's Komsomol organization is making a great contribution to the communist education of young people. He expressed the confidence that the capital's Komsomol members and young people, together with the whole Komsomol and young people throughout the country, will always be loyal to the party's cause, love the motherland fervently, work well for its benefit, and strengthen our fatherland's economic and defense might.

The high assessment by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, of the Moscow city Komsomol organization's activity places great responsibilities on you. You must make every effort to justify this assessment, to work even better, to be well organized and disciplined, and to develop as real Communists -- the kind our people would like to see and that the Communist Party produces.

This conference marks the end of the report and election campaign to among Moscow's Komsomol organizations. It should be noted that Komsomol organizations have conducted this year's reports and elections very professionally, to a high political and organizational standard, in the spirit of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving the Party Leadership of the Komsomol and Enhancing Its Role in the Communist Education of Young People" and within the context of the tasks set by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko in the speech at the all-army conference of Komsomol organization secretaries in May 1984.

In his speech, Comrade K.U. Chernenko said: "We are confident that the Lenin Komsomol's contribution to the country's development will grow and multiply. I would go further: When setting our targets for the approaching 5-year plan and right through to the beginning of the next century, we rely considerably on the physical skill, bold thought, and conscientious approach to work of modern youth. After all, the bulk of the work in the fulfillment of these plans is to be done by those who are now of Komsomol age."

These words, addressed to Army Komsomol representatives, are fully applicable to all young people in the country, including young Muscovites, of course. These words represent the party's faith in the Komsomol and its confidence that the Komsomol will always support the party in all the most daring ventures.

Nearly 1,000 delegates -- the very best representatives of the capital's Komsomol, which has 1.3 million young men and women in its ranks -- have been chosen to attend this conference. They represent a mighty force. Suffice it to say that Komsomol members and young people now comprise over one-third of Moscow's working class and a considerable proportion of those working in all sectors of material production, science, culture, and the services sphere. You, comrades, are equal to the great and responsible work and the complex tasks facing us.

The contribution made by young people and the Komsomol to Muscovites' general achievements is great.

It is common knowledge that all sectors of Moscow's economy completed the 1984 plan for volumes of production, construction, and other work ahead of schedule. The targets for the first 4 years of the 5-year plan for the rates of production and labor productivity growth in industry have been overfulfilled.

Industry produced additional output worth hundreds of millions of rubles. Pledges on the reduction of output prime costs were overfulfilled. The fulfillment of contractual obligations began to improve. Output quality improved.

The collectives of scientific organizations and enterprises belonging to the city's economy, trade, public catering, and consumer services fulfilled the set targets. These successes are the result of selfless labor by workers in all sectors of the national economy. Great credit for them is due to the capital's young people and to the Moscow city Komsomol organization.

It is a source of profound satisfaction that young Muscovites are participating actively together with older comrades in socialist competition to fulfill state plans ahead of schedule and in such patriotic movements as "Honor and Glory Through Labor!", "40 Weeks of Shock Labor for the 40th Anniversary of the Great Victory!", and others, which are of great national economic and political significance. Over 7,000 young workers fulfilled their personal 5-year plan targets in 4 years. And the very best among these people, who set examples of a conscientious attitude toward work, and are production pacesetters and innovators and socialist competition winners, are representing their Komsomol organizations at today's conference of the capital's Komsomol.

On behalf of the party gorkom, allow me to express heartfelt gratitude to you and to all Moscow Komsomol members and young people for their shock work to fulfill the 5-year plan targets and socialist pledges for 1984 and to wish you new labor successes.

Comrades! Complex and responsible tasks face the city party organization and all working people in the final year of the 5-year plan. The plan for the comprehensive economic and social development of Moscow has been approved. Muscovites have adopted intensive socialist pledges and counterplans. The targets outlined determine the main areas in which labor collectives' efforts are to be concentrated: namely, the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, the improvement of labor productivity and quality, and the intensification of the regime of thrift.

In industry the entire increase in the volume of production must be secured by improving labor productivity, increasing it by 1 percent above the plan, reducing the prime cost of output by 1.2 percent in comparison with last year's figure, and doing 2 days' work using saved resources. The production of top-quality output is to be increased to comprise 53.5 percent of all certificable items, and the manufacture of about 2,500 new types of consumer goods is to begin.

The pledges envisage that the 5-year plan target for industrial production volume will be achieved by the 68th anniversary of the Great October Revolution. This is a very high and responsible pledge by Muscovites.

Major measures are planned in the modernization and retooling of plants and factories. The efficiency and quality of capital construction must be improved; capital investments amounting to R4.1 billion are to be assimilated; and over 40 industrial projects of great importance for the city, 3.4 million square meters of housing, and a large number of schools, children's preschools, medical establishments, and trade, public catering, and consumer services enterprises are to be commissioned.

It is planned to improve the utilization of all types of transport and to increase freight and passenger traffic. Much needs to be done to further develop science and strengthen its link with production.

Implementing these intensive plans and socialist pledges will promote the fulfillment of the 5-year plan as a whole. Moscow's economy is going to make considerable progress in all areas of economic and social development. A new step will be taken toward transforming the capital into a model city. In brief, there is much work ahead. The city party organization is doing much to ensure that the planned targets are achieved without fail. The capital's Komsomol also has targets to achieve in this respect.

Above all, it is necessary to ensure that young Muscovites are actively involved in achieving the planned targets and that each day of the final year of the 5-year plan is a day of shock labor for them. Work for the good of the motherland is the surest measure of a person's political consciousness. It is the duty of every Komsomol member and young production workers to work steadily, quickly, and thriftily; to fulfill and indeed overfulfill the 1985 plan targets; and to greet the 27th congress of our Leninist Communist Party in a fitting manner.

When involving young people in the solution of crucial economic tasks, Komsomol organizations must make wider use of the various ways to develop young people's labor activeness such as socialist competition, the creation of Komsomol-youth teams working according to progressive methods of labor organization, the mentor system, competitions for the title of best in your profession, and contracts for creative cooperation between scientists and production workers.

In conjunction with party and trade union organizations and economic leaders you should be constantly engaged on questions of providing young workers and specialists with conditions for highly productive labor, study, worthwhile leisure, and professional and general educational development.

A scientific and technical revolution is under way in the country. Here, too, is broad scope for Komsomol activity. It is necessary to raise the level of involvement of Komsomol members and young people in accelerating scientific and technical progress, comprehensively automating production, developing electronics and computer equipment, creating new types of materials, equipment, and technology, mastering economically efficient management methods, and introducing industrial robots and manipulators to replace manual labor.

The 190,000-strong Komsomol organizations of scientific research and planning and design organizations must involve young scientists on a wider scale in the resolution of fundamentally new and truly revolutionary scientific and technical problems which have the capacity to increase labor productivity many times over and make a substantial contribution to the development of the economy of the city and the country.

In Moscow -- a city where no new industrial construction is being carried out -- Komsomol organizations must pay special attention to the modernization and retooling of enterprises, the introduction of new equipment, and thereby the improvement of labor productivity, work quality, and overall production efficiency.

By its actions Moscow's Komsomol has always shown its ability to focus young people's efforts on the main areas. It must continue actively bringing young people into contact with matters of great state significance. It must try to ensure that young people work efficiently wherever they are, in all sectors of the economy, and in so doing display the initiative, innovation, and creative approach which have always been characteristic of young people.

Allow me to express the confidence that the capital's Komsomol organization will make every effort to achieve a successful resolution of the great tasks facing the Moscow economy.

Comrades! Our party and the CPSU Central Committee devote great attention to the communist education of the young generation and the further intensification of Komsomol ideological work.

The city's Komsomol strives consistently to improve education work among young people. We Communists are gratified by the improved standard of Marxist-Leninist training of Komsomol members and their deep interest in independent study of V.I. Lenin's works. Much is done to this end within the Komsomol political enlightenment system. Lecture propaganda and mass political work have become more effective. More attention is paid to questions of oral education, the development of sensible needs in the individual, and the strengthening of labor discipline and public order.

At the same time, the Komsomol organizations still have much to do in order to improve ideological work among young people and make it more effective.

Not only positive phenomena occur among young people, although, of course, these predominate. Among a certain section of Moscow's young people, indiscipline, individualism, and passivity in relation to public life and labor are observed. There are some young people who drink and even commit crimes. The Komsomol must struggle for every young person. The interests of our society's continued progress demand the resolute eradication of all negative phenomena among young people.

The need to step up the education of Komsomol members and young people in the spirit of communist ideology and loyalty to the cause and traditions of the working class is also dictated by the unprecedented exacerbation of the ideological struggle, which our class enemies are turning into an undeclared war. In his desire to hamper our progress and undermine the socialist system from within, our ideological opponent places his main stake on the ideological and moral degradation of young people. The anticommunists use every possible means to emasculate communist ideals, spread sentiments of political complacency among Soviet young people, and impose bourgeois views on them: literature, the movies, music, even clothing.

All this brings to the fore the task of developing in young people firm Marxist-Leninist convictions, an unshakable certainty of the correctness of the communist philosophy, ideological staunchness, political vigilance, and ideological implacability. This must be the aim of all the ideological and organizational work of Moscow's Komsomol organizations.

The main attention must be devoted to improving educational work in schools, vocational and technical schools, technical colleges, and VUZes. The party and people have an interest in ensuring that the young generation, on entering independent life, is ideologically and morally prepared and capable not only of assimilating the experience of older generations, but of enriching it with its own achievements. This is a matter for families and schools, but not only for them. It is a matter for labor collectives, trade unions, and, of course, the Komsomol. Now that school reform is under way in the country, its aim being to radically improve the young generation's labor education, the Komsomol must give the party and state great assistance in this matter. We must develop the young generation's taste for work and their awareness that only socially useful labor, labor for the motherland's sake, gives significance to human life.

It is necessary to radically improve Komsomol activity in schools and pioneer organizations and to step up the work of the Komsomol organizations of industrial enterprises which act as patrons over schools, vocational and technical schools, and pioneer packs. The Komsomol should devote great attention to hostels, where, in Moscow, 500,000 people, mainly young, are living. Here there are still many shortcomings, and drunkeness, hooliganism, and other antisocial phenomena are often current in hostels. We must strive to make the hostels real homes for every young person who lives in them. Komsomol organizations, together with economic and trade union organs, must concern themselves both with young people's working conditions at plants and factories and with their living and leisure conditions. They must also strive to create the most favorable possible living conditions, displaying an exacting and principled approach in this matter. A strong collective must be created in every hostel, a collective which can act on the basis of self-management and independently maintain order in its own home.

The main task for Komsomol education work is the all-around development and strengthening of our young people's sense of love for their socialist fatherland, pride in it, and willingness to rise at any moment to defend the motherland against its enemies.

The present extremely tense international situation demands this. The forces of imperialism, first and foremost U.S. imperialism, are openly preparing for a new war and are spending vast sums on creating more and more new types of nuclear weapons, and now space weapons, too.

Our party, the CPSU Central Committee headed by Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, and the Soviet Government are doing everything possible to return the development of international events to its normal course.

This is indicated by the recent talks between Comrade A.A. Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State Shultz. It may be said that a step has been taken in establishing dialogue between the two countries. But this is only a step compared with the imposing tasks which the Soviet Union proposes to resolve.

An important task for the Komsomol is the military-patriotic education of young people and the improvement of their preparation for service in the USSR Armed Forces. New opportunities for this are opened up by the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's great victory in the Great Patriotic War over Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism. Every young person must understand the magnitude of the historic feat of the party and people. Everyone must gain a higher, deeper sense of pride in being a Soviet person, in being the heir and continuer of a glorious traditions, and in being fully responsible today for his fatherland's destiny.

Soviet patriotism is inseparable from internationalism. Major tasks in the cause of improving the international education face the Moscow Komsomol in connection with the preparations for and holding of the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students in Moscow. Komsomol organizations must do good work to ensure that the festival is well organized and is a major act of anti-imperialist, antiwar solidarity by the planet's young people.

Comrades! Millions of Soviet people have been educated by the Komsomol. It is a notable school that does its great educational work under the leadership of Lenin's party. The Komsomol's pupils built our state, took up arms to defend it in the civil and Great Patriotic wars, and created the world's most advanced economy, science, and culture.

The Communist Party, making creative use of all the previous experience of work with young people, mobilizes the country's young generation for new labor achievements. We Communists have no doubt that the Komsomol will always be up to the major, complex tasks resolved by the CPSU and the great Soviet people.

Moscow's Communists and working people are proud of our young people, our Komsomol members, their labor achievements, and their selfless devotion to Lenin's great cause. Comrade K.U. Chernenko has said: "...Young people are the country's future. That is, of course, true. But it is also true that today young people already do much to determine the shape of our motherland." This applies fully to the young Muscovites, who play the most active part, shoulder to shoulder with the Communists and under their leadership, in all the affairs of our city and country.

A special responsibility rests with the capital's Komsomol. Moscow must set an example for the country in everything, including the organization of Komsomol work. In order to reach that high standard, the city's Komsomol organizations must tirelessly improve the style, forms, and methods of their work. These forms and methods must not be stagnant or ossified. They must continually develop. And there can and must be only one style in your work -- the businesslike style. The interests of the cause must be the main criterion in all your initiatives and deeds.

Permit me to express confidence that the Moscow Komsomol will always be up to the party's demands and will set an example for all Soviet young men and women, just as Moscow sets an example for the country. The party gorkom and the capital's Communists are sure that Moscow's Komsomol members and young people will augment their contribution to the struggle for the implementation of party policy, the fulfillment of plans for the 11th 5-year plan period, and the communist education of the young generations for the sake of our great motherland, for the sake of the great cause of building communism!

CSA OFFICIAL REPORTS ON 1984 PLAN FULFILLMENT

LD251702 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration [CSA] reported today on the results of the fulfillment of the USSR State Plan for Economic and Social Development for 1984. Our correspondent invited Mikhail Antonovich Korolev, first deputy chief of the CSA, to the microphone.

[Begin recording] [Korolev] Last year, public consumption developed dynamically and production increased in scale and efficiency. There was an improvement in qualitative indices. On this basis, there was a rise in the Soviet people's standard of living. There was an increase in the country's economic potential and its national wealth reached R3.2 trillion, while the key part of this, basic production assets, amounted to R1.5 trillion.

Naturally there was an increase in the national income used for consumption and accumulation. The 1983 level was exceeded by R12 billion. This increase has been directed at improving the people's living standard.

There has been a stable buildup in the production of industrial output of 4.2 percent compared with 1983.

In the agrarian sector, despite unfavorable weather conditions in a number of areas, an increase was achieved in the overall volume of produce in comparison with the previous year. There was an increase in the production and purchase of animal products, which made it possible to improve supplies to the population.

Construction workers put into service about 200 new industrial enterprises and many houses, schools, hospitals, preschool establishments, and other projects of a social and cultural nature.

During the year, the freight turnover of all types of transportation increased by 2.9 percent.

There was a 4.2 percent increase of R12.7 billion in retail trade turnover, and a 9-percent increase in foreign trade turnover.

Efficiency in public production increased; thus, 94 percent of the increase in national income was obtained by increased labor productivity.

Positive results were also achieved in the struggle to economize on material resources and to reduce product costs. Last year, in industry alone, over R2 billion was saved by above-plan reductions in cost. The overwhelming majority of labor collectives successfully coped with their socialist pledges for an above-plan increase in labor productivity by 1 percent and an above-plan reduction in cost of one-half a percent.

[Unidentified correspondent] Mikhail Antonovich, a large-scale experiment began last year in five industrial ministries. It would, of course, be of interest to our listeners to hear what its results were in 1984.

[Korolev] There have been noticeable positive changes in the work of the 700 associations and enterprises working under the new conditions. There was an increase in the level of fulfilling contract commitments in the Ministries of Heavy and Transport Machine Building and the Electrical Engineering Industry.

Delivery commitments were fulfilled in full by the Ukrainian Ministry of Food Industry associations and enterprises, the Belorussian Ministry of Light Industry and the Lithuanian Ministry of Local Industry. There was a sharp reduction in cadre turnover. Quite good results were achieved in lowering costs and increasing profit. All this creates fine prerequisites for the introduction of the experience accumulated during the experiment, both in the industry as a whole and in other branches of the national economy.

[Correspondent] As you know, the 26th party congress outlined a broad program for social development. What are the results of its implementation during 1984?

[Korolev] Measures have been consistently implemented to raise the people's living standard. Almost R4 billion of national income resources were directed at satisfying the people's growing requirements in 1984. The population's real incomes increased by 3 percent. The average monthly earnings of manual and office workers increased by 2.5 percent to R185. Taking into account payments and benefits from public consumption funds, these earnings reached R260.

Last year, measures to raise earnings as well as new measures aimed at giving assistance to families with children affected a large number of Soviet people. A total of 113 million square meters of housing was put into service. This is more than in any other year of the 5-year plan period. This made it possible for 10 million people to improve their housing conditions. [end recording]

CSA Chief on Development

LD252046 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 25 Jan 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; video talk by Lev Mordkovich Volodarskiy, chief of the Central Statistical Administration]

[Text] As has already been reported, the latest CPSU Central Committee Politburo meeting discussed the results of the fulfilment of the state plan for the country's social economic development in 1984. Here is Lev Mordkovich Volodarskiy, the chief of the USSR Central Statistical Administration:

[Begin Volodarskiy video recording] The CSA report points out that at the beginning of the year, our country's population stood at 276.3 million. In other words, the population increased by 2.5 million over the year.

Our economy also grew. The country's economic potential increased in strength and the living standards of the people were raised. Positive phenomena took place in the country, as described by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko in his speech at the CPSU Central Committee Politburo meeting on 15 November 1984.

Our economy is developing at a rapid rate; it is advancing all the time. In the course of 1 year, the volume of industrial production increased by 4.2 percent, compared to a planned 3.8 percent. The overall volume of agricultural output went up by R7 billion compared with average annual production in the first 3 years of the current 5-year plan period, while stockfarming output grew even more.

The volume of cargo turnover for all forms of transportation increased by 2.9 percent. The completion of capital construction work grew to a greater degree than the volume of capital investments, and consequently, the extent of uncompleted construction work was reduced.

One could cite other facts to show the growth of our economy.

What is important is that the continuous development of the socialist economy takes place on the basis of a steady rise in the productivity of public-sector labor and a reduction of production and marketing costs.

Socialist competition aimed at raising labor productivity above the plan by 1 percent and an additional reduction of prime costs by one-half of 1 percent has yielded results. For the first time, 93 percent of the entire increase in industrial output has been obtained through raising labor productivity. In agriculture, construction and transportation, the whole increase was also obtained by this factor. The reduction in prime costs has yielded additional savings of R2 billion.

There were individual shortcomings in the development of our economy. The oil plan was not fulfilled and certain other production sectors also lagged behind. Certain enterprises and associations did not fulfill their pledges for output delveries. Certain production capacities failed to be commissioned. However, on the basis of the growth of the socialist economy, our party and state, on a planned basis, generally implemented measures to further increase the people's well-being. Over the past year, important phenomena took place, such as the raising of real incomes by 3 percent; the raising of the volume of state and cooperative retail trade turnover by 4.2 percent; and the fulfillment of a large-scale plan for residential housing construction. Over the year, a total area of 113 million square meters of housing was commissioned: This is more than in any year over the past quarter of a century. A total of 19 million people improved their housing conditions.

During the year, an economic experiment was conducted embracing individual sectors of the national economy. The results are psoitive and it will be expanded during this year, 1985.

There is much to be done in the new year. The competition which has been mounted gives one grounds for asserting that fresh successes will be achieved in the new year, in 1985, in developing the economy for this year and in fulfilling the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole. [end recording]

ALIYEV ADDRESSES TRANSPORT CONSTRUCTION MEETING

LD251908 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Text] An extended Ministry of Transport Construction collegium session was held today. A report on the work carried out and measures to ensure the fulfillment of the 1985 plan and the 5-year plan as a whle, in accordance with tasks proceeding from Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's speech at the 15 November Politburo session, was presented by Comrade Sosnov, minister of transport construction.

It was noted at the session that the ministry fulfilled the set plan for 1984 in construction and assembly work. However, shortcomings and nonutilized reserves were noted in the work of ministry subdivisions. The collegium outlined measures for the fulfillment of planned tasks during the final year of the 5-year plan, and the improvement of work of construction-assembly organizations and enterprises.

The initiative of the industry's front-ranking teams for commissioning major transport projects ahead of scheule was approved.

Comrade Aliyev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR Council of Ministers first deputy chairman, spoke at the session.

MINING SECTOR'S SHORTCOMINGS, TASKS VIEWED

PM251349 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 25 Jan 85 p 2

[O. Buzuluk report: "The Sector's Tasks"]

[Text] An enlarged session of the Collegium of the USSR Ministry of Coal Industry and the Presidium of the sector's Trade Union Central Committee held yesterday summed up the results of miners' work last year and determined tasks for the final year of the 5-year plan.

The report by the minister, B.F. Bratchenko, and the speeches analyzed the situation in the sector and expressed alarm at the unsatisfactory work of Kuznetsk, Chelyabinsk, Far East, and West Ukrainian miners which has resulted in a fall in the extraction rate and was justly criticized by Comrade K.U. Chernenko at a CPSU Central Committee Politburo session.

Eliminating the backlog and bringing the coal industry to the forefront: These are the tasks set in the socialist pledges adopted at the collegium session. Miners are pledged to extract 718 million metric tons of coal this year -- considerably more than last year.

The collegium session was addressed by B. Ye. Shcherbina, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee, ministries and departments took part in the collegium's work.

Work Results Discussed

LD251119 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0030 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Text] An extended session of the collegium of the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry and the Trade Union of Coal Industry Workers Central Committee Presidium, which was held in Moscow today, discussed the results of the coal industry's work last year and urgent tasks to eliminate shortcomings in the industry. Our correspondent Vladimir Mikhaylenko reports:

[Mikhaylenko] Leaders of many coal mining enterprises in the country came to this collegium with, I believe, a heavy heart. The situation in the industry is rather difficult, and, one must say, not typical of the miners. They have found themselves on the list of the backward industries.

Analyzing the results of the industry's work for last year, Comrade Bratchenko, the USSR minister of the coal industry, noted that miners failed, according to the most modest reports, to recover approximately 10 million tons of coal last year from the coal-faces, pits, and open-cast mines. This soon had its effect on the work on the enrichment enterprises in the industry, on the work of our power stations and rail transport, and on the metallurgical industry. Of these 10 million tons more than half of it was the reponsibility of miners of the Kuznetsk coal basin.

What has happened in the Kuzbass, Viktor Makismovich? I am asking this question of Viktor Maksimovich Abramov, chief engineer of the all-union industrial enterprise Kuzbassugol, who has been working for some three decades in this basin.

[Abramov] Well, there are quite a few explanations: I can't say what has happened in just one word.

A number of pits, now nearly one half, are working out their industrial supplies at existing levels and on mine takes [shakhtnoye pole] and require deepening, reconstruction, and many of them need new construction work. But the reconstruction and deepening work is very much behind, and therefore it is having a negative effect on extraction in the whole basin.

We are now making very active efforts in order to build up from year to year the volume of construction through our own efforts, but his is not enough to put matters right in the Kuzbass, especially as the program for the next 5-year plan, the energy program, in terms of check digits is considerably in excess of our current potential. We have a great deal of work to do here.

[Mikhaylenko] Well, what's the situation like for this year? Can the power engineers and metallurgists count on getting Kuznetsk coal?

[Bratchenko] I hope that today's collegium will influence to a considerable degree in improvement in the work of all our enterprises and in the industry as a whole.

It was no accident that today Boris Yevdokimovich Shcherbina, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, said that when coal is needed it really is needed, and it is mainly needed in the winter period, when the demand for it grows, when it is required by all enterprises, not only in power engineering, but also for heating for other requirements of the national economy.

In order to ensure that this task can be fulfilled, we count first and foremost on purely engineering decisions and on the experience of our front-ranking workers. I have to say now quite bluntly that advanced experience is, unfortunately, not being properly circulated among our collectives, pits, sections, and brigades. Incidentally, it does not require great efforts or special expenditure to achieve this; all that is required is more initiative, more assertiveness, and a desire to do what should ge done, what is required from the decision of today's collegium, and what the state requires.

COMMISSION VIEWS FUND USE IN ECONOMIC EXPERIMENT

PM251652 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 3, (Signed to Press 14 Jan 85) p 9

[Unattributed report: "In the Commission for General Management of the Economic Experiment"]

[Text] At its latest session the Commission for General Management of the Economic Experiment examined the question of the efficiency of the established system for creating and using the wages fund and incentives funds and also the question of proposals ensuring the observance of the necessary relationship between the growth rates of labor productivity and average wages. A discussion took place on the practical application of this system in the five ministries participating in the economic experiment since the beginning of 1984. It was deemed necessary to prepare a report on the results of 1984 containing an in-depth analysis of this question.

Reports were heard from the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of the Food Industry, the Lithuanian SSR Ministry of Local Industry, the USSR Gosplan, the USSR Bank for Financing Capital Investment, and the AUCCTU on the results of the application of the established system for planning and utilizing noncentralized capital investment by associations (enterprises).

It was noted that the ministries failed to ensure that each enterprise elaborates comprehensive plans for technical modernization. Quite often these plans are just a collection of individual measures. Enterprises are failing to fulfill their plans for noncentralized capital investment. Particular alarm is caused by the fact that the ministries provide inadequate supplies of equipment for work on the technical modernization of existing production capacities. The resolution that has been adopted draws the attention of ministries to the need to:

ensure that each production association (enterprise) draws up and approves most expeditiously plans for technical modernization according to the established system;

organize at each enterprise a check of how far the noncentralized funds accumulated by the enterprises correspond to the capital investment and construction, installation, and contractual work quotas, and, if necessary, take steps to eliminate any shortcomings that may come to light;

make available the material and technical resources for all work involving noncentralized capital investments carried by enterprises from their own resources on the basis of needs determined according to plans and estimates;

take steps to ensure that the apparatus of ministries and all-union production associations unconditionally respects the rights vested in production associations (enterprises) in the sphere of planning, designing, and financing work funded by noncentralized capital investment.

USSR Gosplan sections, jointly with the USSR Gossnab, have been instructed to draft proposals to streamline and simplify the existing system for ordering and allocating equipment for the technical modernization of existing production capacities. They must examine, in particular, the expediency of planned allocation of equipment for the technical modernization of individual projects.

It was established that union and autonomous republic ministries of local industry, krayispolkom, oblispolkom, and gorispolkom local industry administrations. and the republic administrations of ministries of local industry participating in the experiment can centralize up to 50 percent of resources from the local industry development fund under the system established by union republic councils of ministers.

It has been deemed necessary for a commission session to examine the range of questions concerning the improvement of social and everyday life conditions of enterprises' labor collectives to be financed by resources from the fund for social and cultural measures and housing constructions.

The question of the USSR Gossnab's work on the transition of ministries to the new conditions of economic management as of 1985 was also examined. It was noted during the discussion that the USSR Gossnab has failed both to issue within the set time limits the supply orders for individual product types funded for 1985 and also to ensure the use of 1984 funding. The USSR Gossnab, jointly with the interested ministries, has been instructed to complete as soon as possible the issuing of supply orders for material resources in 1985 and ensure the conclusion of economic contracts for 1985. The USSR Central Statistical Administration, together with the USSR Gossnab and the USSR Gosplan, has been ordered to examine the question of introducing amendments to the current statistical returns system so as to reflect more fully the activity of associations, enterprises, and organization in concluding and fulfilling contracts for deliveries of output and commodities.

OUTER SPACE SOLAR ENERGY POWER PLANT PLANNED

LD251353 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Text] The Soviet Union intends to carry out already before the end of this century a major program termed by experts as a star electricity project. There's a plan to build a power plant in outer space working on solar energy. The panels of the solar batteries of that powerful plant will be placed on a territory equal to that of a small town. Units of the plant will be brought to space by spacecraft and assembled by teams of cosmonauts. Methods of the assembly of solar panels in outer space have already been tested by Soviet cosmonauts at orbital stations.

BRIEFS

NEW ENAMELS -- Georgian scientists have synthesized, from ores with low manganese content enamels that are eight times cheaper to produce than previous ones. The ore contains virtually all the components of industrial enamels, and no fluorine is needed. Thus, atmospheric pollution is reduced. The enamels can be used as an anti-corrosive coating for steel equipment -- for example, in the chemical industry. [Summary] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1828 GMT 24 Jan 85 LD]

CONSTRUCTION ROBOTS -- Leningrad -- A new robot for building sites has been created in the "Lenstroyrobot." This two-arm manipulator, installed on the mobile part of an excavator, can carry out a number of digging, pipe-laying, and other operations. Professor Yevgeniy Yurevich, a Leningrad robot-technology specialist, says that that this robot is the start of the robotization of the building industry, where there still is a lot of manual work involved. By 1990 robots will reduce manual work in Leningrad by 10 percent. [Summary] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1749 GMT 24 Jan 85 LD]

NUCLEAR POWER BY-PRODUCT USE -- An energy-biological complex has been set up at Kursk nuclear power plant. The idea is to harness already used thermal energy for the growing of plants and fish-farming, thus getting closer to no-waste methods of power generation. At present, only one-third of the energy from the fuel burned generates power at nuclear or district-heating power plants. Two-thirds of the energy is discharged with the warm effluent. So this type of complex will recycle the energy for the growing of food. It is much more productive to use warm water for fish farming rather than normal reservoirs. It will also be possible to farm fish all year round at this complex. The warm effluent will also be used to heat the earth via pipelines, thus providing two or three harvests a year from the farmed land. The Academy of Sciences, the State Committee for Science and Technology, and the Ministry of Power and Electrification are involved in the project. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 24 Jan 85 LD]

OGARKOV ADDRESSES KOMSOMOL MEETING IN GERMANY

PM241931 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Jan 85 First Edition p 2

[Colonel V. Seledkin report under the general headline "Komsomol Conferences"]

[Text] Group of Soviet Forces in Germany -- At the Komsomol conference in the Group of Forces there was a businesslike, interested discussion of the need to further improve Komsomol organizations' work on the communist education of young people in the Army and on ensuring that Komsomol members are exemplary in combat training and service and of the strengthening of discipline in light of the demands of the party, the instructions of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, and the recommendations of the All-Army Conference of Komsomol Organization Secretaries.

Major V. Pavlov, assistant chief of the Group of Forces Political Directorate of Komsomol Work, who delivered the report, and Army General M. Zaytsev, commander of the Group of Forces; Colonel General A. Lizichev, member of the Military Council and chief of the Group Political Directorate; Captain V. Borshchev; Senior Lieutenant Yu. Dashkin; Warrant Officer A. Kolesnikov; and others who spoke at the conference noted that the Komsomol organizations of many units and subunits are effectively influencing the improvement of servicemen's combat skill.

However, the work of certain Komsomol leaders is unfortunately characterized by formalism, red tape, and a desire to embellish the true state of affairs. The conference participants called on the Komsomol members in the Group of Forces to struggle resolutely against complacency and to display more creativity and initiative.

Marshal of the Soviet Union N. Ogarkov addressed the conference.

KULIKOV, YEPISHEV ADDRESS FRUNZE CENTENNIAL

PM251321 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Jan 85 Second Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "Military Leader of Leninist School; Military-Scientific Conference To Mark the Centenary of the Birth of M.V. Frunze"]

[Text] The name of Mikhail Vasilevich Frunze, ardent revolutionary, outstanding military leader and theoretician, one of the organizers and creators of the Soviet Armed Forces, and a soldier of the Lenin guard, is well known in our country and beloved among the people.

Yesterday, the USSR Defense Ministry and the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate held a military-scientific conference to mark the centenary of M.V. Frunze's birth in the Red Banner Hall of the Soviet Army Central House that bears his name. Taking part in the conference were representatives of the main and central directorates of the USSR Defense Ministry, staffs and political organs of the branches of the USSR Armed Forces, military academies and scientific research establishments, the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism, the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences, USSR Academy of Sciences' historical institutions, the USSR Defense Ministry Institute of Military History, the Soviet War Veterans Committee, the USSR DOSAAF, the All-Union "Znaniye" Society, and party and public organizations of Moscow City Frunzenskiy Rayon, and central television, radio, and press personnel.

In the presidium were Marshal of the Soveit Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces.

Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; A.N. Soshnikov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs Department; Chief Marshal of Aviation A.I. Koldunov, Army General V.L. Govorov, Marshal of the Soviet Union S.K. Kurkotkin, and Army General I.N. Shkadov -- USSR deputy defense ministers; Admiral A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Colonel General A.S. Zheltov, chairman of the Soviet Committee of War Veterans; Admiral of the Fleet G.M. Yegorov, chairman of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee; Academician A.G. Yegorov, director of the CPSU Central Committee Institute of Marxism-Leninism, M.V. Frunze's daughter T.M. Frunze; and other comrades.

Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov opened the conference with an introductory speech.

The rich military-theoretical legacy of M.V. Frunze -- disciple and comrade-in-arms of V.I. Lenin -- occupies a prominent place in the storehouse of the Communist Party's invaluable experience in organizing the defense of the people's revolutionary gains. Back in the 1905-1907 revolution, M.V. Frunze led the first soviet of workers deputies in Ivanovo-Voznesensk and headed the combat detachments of workers fighting on the Krasnaya Presnya barricades in Moscow. During the civil war he held many responsible posts and commanded fronts. At Buguruslan, Belebey, Ufa, and Orsk, in Turkestan, in the southern Ukraine, and in the Crimea, troops under M.V. Frunze's command inflicted crushing defeats against White Guards and interventionists. In these engagements, the exceptional talent of M.V. Frunze as the leader of an army of the new socialist type, an army born to reliably defend the land of the soviets, was fully manifested.

M.V. Frunze has also entered the history of our state and of the Soviet Armed Forces as a major military theoretician. Many of his theoretical theses became part of the practice of building the Armed Forces, were confirmed during the Great Patriotic War, and are of great theoretical and practical significance today.

Marshal of the Soviet Union S.K. Kurkotkin delivered a report at the conference entitled "M.V. Frunze -- Outstanding Military Leader and Theoretician of the Soviet State."

All M.V. Frunze's military activity, the keynote speaker said, was based on the firm foundation of Marxist-Leninist theory and on Leninist teaching about the defense of the socialist fatherland. During the civil war this activity proceeded under the direct leadership of V.I. Lenin, brilliant thinker and revolutionary and leader of the party and people.

M.V. Frunze possessed natural military talent, depth and scale of political thinking, outstanding qualities as an organizer and educator of the masses, and an inflexible will. He steadfastly implemented the policy and ideology of the Communist Party. Under his leadership, offensive oeprations embodying Soviet military art with great force were elaborated and implemented.

The keynote speaker used specific examples and facts to reveal the typical traits of M.V. Frunze's activity as military leader. These included a comprehensive and careful study of the situation, the region of the forthcoming combat operations, and enemy forces and resources and the dialectical consideration of all factors and all elements which might influence the course and outcome of the operation; the skill to penetrate enemy plans, to approach decisionmaking in a new, unstereotyped, and creative way, to correctly choose the direction of the main attack, and to concentrate forces and resources on it; and the skill to foresee the probable development of combat operations.

These traits of M.V. Frunze's military leadership art were vividly displayed during the defeat of Kolchak's troops.

Thus, commanding the Southern Group of Forces on the eastern front, where by spring 1919 an extremely serious situation had taken shape, he resolved to deliver a strike primarily against the enemy's western army, which was the strongest and most dangerous. It was proposed to concentrate the overwhelming part of the forces and resources of the Southern Group of Forces on the main salient of the attack. The moment for going over to the counteroffensive, which was to be carried out while the enemy offensive continued, was carefully thought out and chosen. The front's Revolutionary Military Council approved this plan, and the Southern Group of Forces counteroffensive, which was crowned with success, began 28 April.

In preparing the operation in northern Taurida in fall 1920, M.V. Frunze envisaged encircling and destroying Wrangel's main forces by an attack on converging salients. And this was also a manifestation of an innovative approach to waging combat operations.

A persistent endeavor to develop successes and continue until the enemy forces were completely routed was typical of M.V. Frunze. He was noted for his skill in controlling troops, a high capacity for work, and personal bravery.

Originality of thought, bold maneuvering of forces and resources, determination of purpose, flexible consideration of changes in the situation, and foresight -- these and other traits inherent in M.V. Frunze's art of military leadership acquired a particularly important role in contemporary conditions.

The keynote speaker went on to describe the great contribution made by M.V. Frunze following the civil war to strengthening the country's combat capability and developing and improving the Soviet Armed Forces. As deputy chairman of the USSR Revolutionary Military Council, deputy people's commissar for USSR military and naval affairs, chief of staff of the Worker-Peasant Red Army, then chairman of the USSR Revolutionary Military Council and people's commissar for USSR military and naval affairs, he saw to the improvement of the troops' technical level of equipment and attached great importance to the development of aviation, artillery, armored forces, and air defense and anti-chemical defense means. Military reform was effected with his active participation, and then under this immediate leadership in 1924-1925.

M.V. Frunze made a great contribution to the development of Soviet military-theoretical thinking. In his works he substantiated the character of a future war as a long, high-maneuverability war involving mass armies, a war whose participants "are virtually entire peoples," which encompasses and subordinates to itself "absolutely all aspects of public life," and which affects "all state and public interests without exception." On this basis, M.V. Frunze believed that Soviet military art must be imbued with the idea of high activeness and highly maneuverable and bold offensive operations. At the same time, he called for defense questions not to be forgotten.

M.V. Frunze's ideas and views played an important part in the building of the USSR Armed Forces and were reflected in manuals, directives, and rules. These ideas and views have been tested by time and were confirmed on the battlefields of the Great Patriotic War. To this day they help ensure the creative resolution of the complex and responsible tasks which the Communist Party and the Soviet Government set the Soviet Armed Forces and provide correct guidelines for the development of Soviet military science and the Soviet military art.

The conference participants then heard a report on "M.V. Frunze's military-political activity," which was delivered by Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

M.V. Frunze's brilliant talent, the speaker said, was revealed particularly fully in his military-political activity and in the weighty contribution he made to the practical implementation of our party's military policy in the years of the civil war and postwar development, the policy whose fundamental principles were comprehensively developed by V.I. Lenin and incorporated in the historic decisions of the Eighth Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks) Congress on military matters.

M.V. Frunze saw the defensive thrust and peace-loving nature of the party and state military policy as one of its most characteristic features. He saw this as the fundamental distinction between the socialist type of military policy and the aggressive policy of imperialist states. In today's conditions our military policy remains the same -- peace-loving by virtue of its social nature.

With a perfect mastery of the Marxist-Leninist method of scientific analysis, M.V. Frunze perceptively evaluated the development of the military-political situation and foresaw the inevitability of a new military attack on our country. In these conditions he saw it as the main task for the party's military policy to ensure the country's highest possible military readiness and the combat readiness of its Armed Forces.

In our day, because of the significant deterioration in the international military-political situation through the fault of U.S. reactionary circles, the demands on the country's military readiness and the Soviet Armed Forces' combat readiness have increased immeasurably. A peace-loving approach and the readiness to resolutely rebuff an aggressor are welded together in the party's military policy and form the basis of that policy and of the Soviet state's military doctrine.

All M.V. Frunze's military-political activity, the speaker went on, was devoted to the implementation of the party's leading role in military building. Fulfilling Lenin's instructions, he devoted unremitting attention to the creation and strengthening of army party organizations. M.V. Frunze associated the troops' morale and their ability to fulfill their combat tasks with the existence of party cells in the units and with active work by those cells among the masses of Red Army men.

On the basis of V.I. Lenin's well-known proposition on the tremendous significance of party political work and on the basis of his great personal experience of organizing this work, M.V. Frunze believed that political work has been and always will be the basis of Soviet military building, and he was intolerated of any attempts to underestimate its importance. He was a persistent champion of the idea that the main task of this work, its culmination, is to ensure the troops' high combat readiness. M.V. Frunze taught commanders and political workers the correct, profound understanding of the criteria for assessing the effectiveness of party political work. Successes in your work, he once pointed out, will be determined not by the number of reports and talks you give, but by the number of people to whom you give clarity of purpose and a strong sense of direction.

M.V. Frunze's activity was always an organic combination of high military professionalism and a deep understanding of the significance of political and social factors. In Turkestan and the Ukraine he actively put into practice the party's Leninist nationalities policy and devoted tremendous attention to strengthening the peoples' friendship and educating servicemen and commanders in the spirit of proletarian internationalism.

An important element in M.V. Frunze's legacy for us, today's commanders and political workers, the speaker went on, is the fact that he was consistently guided by the Leninist work style and actively put it into practice.

A scientific approach based on a high level of education and a profound knowledge of his job; unity of word and deed; a clear class, proletarian approach to the resolution of any political, military, economic, or ideological problem -- this is what permeated all his activity.

Demanding intensive work from others, M.V. Frunze himself plunged wholeheartedly into his work. His entire life was a model of strict fulfillment of party decisions, staunchness in the face of difficulties, and modesty and simplicity in relations with people. He sternly eradicated any manifestations of indiscipline and set an example of strict observance of discipline and order combined with firmness in upholding party positions before everyone.

M.V. Frunze deserves credit for applying Lenin's proposition on the three conditions for ensuring discipline in the revolutionary party of the proletariat to the resolution of the task of strengthening discipline in the Red Army. "The first condition," he said, "is the selflessness and staunchness of command and political personnel; the second condition is the preservation of a living, organic link between that command personnel and the Red Army masses; and the third is that these Red Army masses see the correctness of our leadership in practice, in action... Only by following this path of Lenin can we secure real, strong, iron discipline in the ranks of the Red Army." These propositions are relevant to this day.

Time has no power over the legacy M.V. Frunze left to the present and future generations of military cadres. The task is to continue to study the content of his revolutionary, military, and sociopolitical activity.

After the reports, the following scientific papers were heard: "M.V. Frunze -- A Revolutionary of the Leninist School" by Academician A.G. Yegorov; "M.V. Frunze's Contribution to the Development of Strategy and Operation Art" by Army General M.M. Kozlov; "M.V. Frunze on the Training and Education of Soviet Military Cadres" by Army General I.N. Shkadov; "M.V. Frunze and Soviet Military Science" by Marshal of Tank Troops O.A. Losik; "M.V. Frunze on the Morale Factor in Modern Warfare" by Lieutenant General D.A. Volkogonov; "M.V. Frunze's Military Pedagogical Views" by Army General G.I. Obaturov; "M.V. Frunze on the Nationwide Character of the Defense of the Socialist Fatherland" by Admiral of the Fleet G.M. Yegorov; and "M.V. Frunze on the Significance of Military Experience for the Theory and Practice of Building the Soviet Armed Forces" by Lieutenant General P.A. Zhilin.

The concluding address at the conference was delivered by Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov.

At our conference, he said, much has been said about M.V. Frunze as a major military theorist who left a rich legacy in military theory. The core of this legacy is his contribution to the elaboration of the scientific foundations of Soviet military doctrine.

From its birth, Soviet military doctrine has had a purely defensive thrust. The Soviet Union is a peace-loving state. It has not attacked anyone and is not about to attack anyone. But in the event of aggression it will resolutely rebuff any enemy.

As Comrade K.U. Chernenko pointed out, the complex international situation "forces us to devote the most serious attention to strengthening the country's defense. Soviet people do not want an arms buildup; they want arms reductions on both sides. But we are obliged to take care to ensure adequate security for our country and its friends and allies. This is being done. And everyone should know that no lovers of military adventures will catch us unawares; no potential aggressor can hope to evade a crushing retaliatory strike."

Noting the particular features of the new year, 1985, Marshal of the Soviet Union V. G. Kulikov stressed in conclusion that the Armed Forces are faced with the task of reliably safeguarding the peoples' peaceful labor and security, in conclusion with the fraternal armies of the Warsaw Pact states. The servicemen's duty is to achieve higher indicators in combat training and greet the 40th anniversary of victory and the 27th CPSU Congress in a fitting manner.

KURKOTKIN ON PREPARATION FOR ALL-ARMY CONFERENCE

PM251602 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Jan 85 Second Editon p 3

[Own correspondent report: "Constant Concern for Servicemen's Daily Life"]

[Text] A meeting has been held between military press representatives and Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Kurkotkin, USSR deputy defense minister and chief of the USSR Armed Forces Rear Services. It discussed questions of the preparations for the all-army inspection competition for the best garrison in terms of material and living conditions.

Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Kurkotkin noted that concern for improving Soviet people's living conditions has always been at the center of the CPSU's attention. In line with party demands the Soviet Armed Forces are carrying out great work to improve the personnel's daily life. Over the last few years a great deal has been done to ensure that the material, cultural, and consumer needs of servicemen and members of their families are more fully satisfied. The development and improvement of troop administration has enabled a number of garrisons to comprehensively and autonomously resolve the questions of the all-round provisioning units and subunits.

Preparations for the all-army conference mean multifaceted activity by commanders, political workers, party and Komsomol organizations, and Rear Services specialists. The task of military press workers consists in publicizing this work and organically linking it with the process of training and educating the personnel and showing the work to be one of the directions in the socialist competition to worthily greet the 27th CPSU Congress and the 40th anniversary of the Great Victory.

Chiefs of main and central directorates of the Defense Ministry spoke at the conference.